ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 52,828—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1903. **PRICE 4 ANNAS.**

Established 1818.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	4th April.
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	11th ,,
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	9th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th ,,
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	30th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 10th March, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st April 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st May, 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MAR. BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	18th April 1903
b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,343	17th May 1903
b SILESIA	—	5,139	18th June 1903

b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	30th April, 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 30th March, 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES

AT

REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on FRIDAY, the 3rd April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 31st March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st April, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd April at 10 a.m.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 2nd April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SOFALA," 5,381 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 31st March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th March, 1903.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS

S. S. "CITY OF VIENNA," 6,000 Tons, Captain J. Campbell WILL SAIL about the 22nd April, for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL via KARACHI. Splendid accommodation for 80 1st Class Passengers, SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. Fitted with Electric Light and every comfort for Passengers. All Cabins on the Upper Deck.

FARES.

From Bombay to MARSEILLES	Rs.	520
,, ,, ,, LIVERPOOL	,,	550
,, ,, ,, LONDON via MARSEILLES (overland) with 1st Class Rail Ticket	,,	595

For Passage and full particulars apply to—

Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SONS Agency.
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.
Bombay, March 26, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	X	4th June 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,232 tons, Captain X——, to sail on or about the 1st April, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. REICHSTAG	2,085	Oswald	15th April 1903.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 7th March 1903.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EASTER 1903.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FROM
ITALY
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINEST CHOCOLATE.
EASTER EGGS.
THE SAME CAN NOW BE HAD
IN
FANCY BASKETS, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND ARE PACKED IN
Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in. Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3¾ in. Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.

SARDINES. { Royans Victoria.
,, a la Tomate.
Plain in finest Lucca oil.

BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

CARRIAGE CLOCKS.

ALL WITH LEVER ESCAPEMENT AND ADJUSTED COMPENSATION BALANCE WHEEL, WINDING ONCE A WEEK.

In Ormolu Gilt Cases and outer Leather Travelling Cases.

TIMEPIECES,
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 85.

ALARUMS,
On Gong or Bell, Rs. 45 to Rs. 75.

CLOCKS,
Striking Hours and Half Hours, Rs. 95 to Rs. 140.

REPEATERS,
Striking Hours when Interrogated, Rs. 130 to Rs. 275.

QUARTER REPEATERS,
Striking Hours and all Quarters when interrogated, from Rs. 190 to Rs. 350.

CALENDAR WITH REPEATER.
And some additionally supplied with Alarum, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 385.

REPEATER WITH ALARUM.
In various sizes, from Rs. 180 to Rs. 390.

MIGNON REPEATERS.
With Enamelled or Gilt Dials, smallest size, Rs. 120 to Rs. 280.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,

THE TIFFIN & DINING ROOMS. OF INDIA.

(FITTED WITH ELECTRIC PUNKAHS)
SEATING CAPACITY FOR OVER 250 GUESTS

SPECIALITIES.
FRESH OYSTERS
ICED DRAUGHT ALE AND STOUT.
AMERICAN DRINKS.
SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.
BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS.
TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE
SERVED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY UP TO 8-45 P. M.
BAND OF THE 23RD BOMBAY RIFLES PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY FROM 7—9 P. M.

BILLIARD ROOM.

The best appointed in INDIA. Four First-Class Tables fitted with ROBERTS LOW CUSHIONS.

COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.
BOMBAY

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA,

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

ENGRAVING

By first class workmen. Special care given to Inscription Work on Medals, Trowels, Caskets, Silver Plates, Inscription Plates, etc., etc.

ENGRAVING on Spoons and Forks. INITIALS erased and Re-engraved and Polished.

MAX MINCK & Co., LAHORE and SIMLA.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK,

LIMITED,
5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT
AT 9-30 P.M.
AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
MATINEES
ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 5 P.M.

THE ORIGINAL AMERICAN
BIOGRAPH.
With the whole of the
DELHI DURBAR
CEREMONIES
and a number of other Pictures new to Bombay.

This is the same Machine which gained such a reputation here in October last and must not be confounded with Cinematographs, Bioscopes and other inferior Picture Machines.

Prices of admission: Rs. 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO MATINEES,
PLAN at SOUNDY & Co.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-EIGHT ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, 1903, at 1 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1ST. To adopt the Directors' Report and audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1902.
2ND. To declare a Dividend.
3RD. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4TH. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th April to the 20th April, 1903, both days inclusive,

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th March, 1903.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Deputy Conservator for a VACANCY of APPRENTICE SURVEYOR in the River Survey Department.

The salary is Rs. 100 per mensem with a mess allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem. Apprentices like other River Survey Officers live on board the Commissioners' vessels.

Service in this department qualifies for leave and pension under the ordinary rules laid down in the Civil Service Regulations so far as adopted by the Commissioners, and apprentices are eligible for promotion to the higher grades as vacancies occur provided they pass the departmental examinations and otherwise give satisfaction.

The age of candidates should not exceed 19 years. Preference will be given to those with some sea experience.

Applications should be made by letter and reference given as to character and qualifications.

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.
The 27th March, 1903.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, INCLUDING R. M. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and from the 15th April next, all matters relating to CLAIMS, REFUNDS, OVERCHARGES, etc., concerning the Metre-Gauge portion of this Railway at present dealt with in the District Offices at BANDIKUI, ABU ROAD, MHOW, CAWNPORE and SIRSA, will be TRANSFERRED to the Traffic Superintendent's Office, Ajmer. The public are therefore requested to address all communications on the subject of Claims, Refunds and Overcharges to the Traffic Superintendent, R. M. Railway, Ajmer, on and after April, 12th.

N. B. COPLEY,
Ag. Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, Ajmer, 26th March, 1903.

SCHOOL OF ART, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STORES, STATIONERY and other Articles to the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, for the Official Year 1903-04. All Tenders will be received in the office of the aforesaid School on or before the 1st of April next, in sealed covers. Lists of goods required may be obtained in the School Office, the quantity of each article required is of the best. No guarantee is given that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.

C. L. BURNS,
Principal.
Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, 28th March, 1903.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. HAJEE EBRAHIM BROS. beg to inform their numerous Customers that from the 1st of April, 1903, their Establishment will be REMOVED to No. 1, Sitaram Building, next to Crawford Market.

The BOOT and SHOE DEPARTMENT will REMAIN in their Old Premises, No. 1, Upper Storey, opposite Crawford Market.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

COMPRISING THE
G. I. P. AND THE INDIAN MIDLAND SECTIONS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MACHINE SAWN BURMA TEAKWOOD WAGON BOTTOM ROOF AND LINING BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, until [illegible] P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st April, 1903, for the SUPPLY of:—

200 tons boards teak wagon	bottom.	
50 "	ditto	roof.
100 "	ditto	lining.

2. Tender form of the above, giving particulars of the sizes and description of teak required and the conditions on which tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.
4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above, and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes, or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."
5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th February, 1903.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO LAWYERS, BOOK-SELLERS AND LIBRARIES.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 7th April, 1903, at 2 p.m. at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, the very valuable library including Law Reports, legal text-books and works of general literature belonging to Mr. Framjee Rustomjee Vicajee, barrister-at-law, an insolvent.

Catalogues will be published, and may be had on application to the Undersigned.

Books on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHIWREE.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Chapsey Dewkaran and Heerachand Dewkaran (the Mortgagees), insolvents, and on account, and at the risk of Bodla Bilsia (the Mortgagor), Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, 1903, at 4-30 p. m., sell by Public Auction, the following landed property on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with a portion of a house standing thereon, situate at Shiwree in the Sub-Registry of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 16 feet in breadth, and 63 feet in length, registered by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No 3101, Street No 672 and bounded as follows: On or towards the east by the other portion of the said house, belonging to the said Bodla Bilsia and Guffoor Bilsia, on or towards the west by the property of Shanwar Baboo, on or towards the south by public passage and on or towards the north by the property of Laxumon Dewar, and which said premises are more particularly described in the plan herewith annexed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 31st March, 1903.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Programme of a CONCERT to be held in the
TOWN HALL,
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 31ST MARCH,
AT 9-30 P.M.

PART I.

1. Overture ...."Rosamunde" ....Schubert
   Orchestra of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry Regiment.
2. Air ...."O du, mein holder abendstern"..Wagner
   Mr. G. A. SULLIVAN.
3. Violin Solo.........First and last movements of Sonata in A. Major...Handel
   Miss CRUM.
4. Air ...."Si tu m'aimais" ...Denza
   Madame DURAN.

PART II.

HIAWATHA'S WEDDING-FEAST
BY
S. COLERIDGE-TAYLOR
FOR
SOLO AND CHORUS.

Soloist—Capt. J. KENDALL, R. A.
Chorus and Orchestra—Numbering about Ninety.
Plan of the Seats at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FINE AND INDUSTRIAL ARTS
AT THE SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ARTS, BOMBAY.
LAST DAY OF THE EXHIBITION.
OPEN from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
ADMISSION 4 Annas.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at 2 P. M., and an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING to adopt the Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report at 2-20 P. M., on TUESDAY, the 7th April, 1903, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.
Bombay, 17th March, 1903.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF THE DHOLKA STATION ON THE AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY.

ON and from WEDNESDAY, the 1st April, 1903, Dholka Station on the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway will be OPENED for TRAFFIC of all descriptions, including Private Telegrams.

On and from the same date the Timings of the Trains will be as follows:—

STATIONS.	Mixed. Arri.	Mixed. Dep.	STATIONS.	Mixed. Arri.	Mixed. Dep.
	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Sabarmati......	......	16 21	Dholka	......	5 6
Dholka	18 47	......	Sabarmati......	7 32	......

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		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar. Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore, Mooltan City and Lyallpore.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances,
4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point.
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy.
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 9,080,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed..........................Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... „ 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital .... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months	4
„ 6 Months	4½
„ 12 Months	5
„ 2 Years	5½

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

UNIQUE SMOKING MIXTURES.

JUST RECEIVED the following in limited quantity:—

				Rs.	a.
CRAVEN MIXTURE,	mild,	...per ¼lb tin		1	12
GUARDS	do.	full	„	2	0
HANKEYS	do.	medium	„	2	4
ARDATTI	do.	in three strengths		1	6

QUO VADIS CIGARETTES.

No. 40, medium size,	per tin of 50		2	8
No. 50, large	„	„	2	12
No. 100 „ Gold tipped	„	„	3	8

Up-country orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

D. MERWAN & CO.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS & TOBACCONISTS,
42, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 28.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£90 1/4	= unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	99	= + 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£106	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 7/8	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	22 5/8	= − 1/8
2 months hence	22 1/2	= − 3/16
Spot in New York	49	= − 1/4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·16 1/2	= unchanged
Berlin „	20·50 1/2	= do
New York Demand	4·86 7/8	= do
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/4 pr ct	= do
6 „ „ „	3 1/2 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 pr ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to-day loans	3 7/8 pr ct	= unchanged
7 day market loans	3 5/8 pr ct	= do

Rapeseed.—Yellow Guzerat 34 3-4, Apl.-May Sellers. Tone firmer.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 34 1-2, April-May Sellers. Tone firmer.

Rapeseed.—Brown 32 1-2, Apl.-May Sellers. Tone firmer.

Linseed Bold 42 3-4, April-May Sellers. Tone firmer.

Coffee in New York 5 3-8.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 5,000. Spot 5·40 plus 6. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·23 +6	5·23 +5	5·25 +5	5·26 +6

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct. Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·25 +5	5·17 +5	4·89 +4	4·61 +5	4·56 +5

In New York—	
Receipts at the Port	15,000 bales.
Do. last year	12,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	6,000 „
„ Continent	15,000 „
Mid-Uplands	10·05
Futures, month of March	9·81 + 1
Do. do. July	9·67
In New Orleans—	
Spot	9 13-16
Futures month of June	9·78 — 5
Do. September	8·78 — 2
Tone at close	quiet.
At Liverpool—	
Total week's sales	47,000
„ Sold for spec.	1,000
„ Sold for exportation	2,000
„ Amount forwarded to consumers	78,000
„ Actual exports	8,000
„ Week's Imports	104,000
„ Stock	700,000
Surats week's sales	200
„ Amount forwarded to consumers	500
„ Week's Imports	1,000
„ Stock	5,000
Afloat American	190,000
„ Indian	15,000
Total visible supply	2,870,000 bales.
„ of which is East Indian.	224,000 „
„ stock in London	8,000 „
„ Quantity in sight	9,440,000 „

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 28th March, 1903:—

Cotton	12,548 bales.
Wheat	4,232 cwts.
Linseed	13,995 „
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	6,528 „
Gingellyseed	10,675 „
Poppyseed	68 „
Groundnuts	640 „
Castorseed	4,445 „
Rice	1,135 „
Myrabollams	5,259 „
Cottonseed	8,666 „

Imports of Treasure ex s. s. Peninsular, from London:—

Gold Bullion	Rs. 4,10,880
Gold Coin	„ 15,000
Silver Bullion	„ 10,80,088

BOMBAY, MONDAY, MARCH 30.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.				1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand				1s. 3 31-32d.
Credit Bills	3	Months Sight D. A.		1s. 4 3-16d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs	3	do	do	170
Marks	3	do	do	138 1-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		118 1 2
Shanghai	30	do	do	160
Japan	30	do	do	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 98 14
1st Settlement	Rs. 98 14
2nd do.	Rs. 98 14

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 2nd October	4	per cent
Bank of Bombay	do. 12th March	7	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 26th March	7	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th Feb.	8	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	7 7		
Forward April-May	7 7		
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5 7	to	5 8
Do Forward April-May	5 7		
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5 11	to	5 12
Do Forward April-May	5 10		
Yellow Guzerat Ready	5 15	to	6 0
Do. Gujarat Forward, April-May	6 1	to	6 2
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	7 6		
Forward April-May	7 5		
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	22 0		
Forward April-May.	22 4	to	22 8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	20,000

March-Aprl.	Apl.-May	May.-June.	June-July
5·17 —6	5·17 —6	5·19 —6	5·20 —6

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov-Dec.
5·19 —6	5·11 —6	4·74 —6	4·55 —5	4·48 —8

COTTON—The market remains quiet with but little enquiry for ready or forward from exporters or mills. The business reported in spot cotton at Colaba is very limited.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	Delivery
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	174	165	158	25 April.
Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms)	187	178	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	185	177	...	do.
Belati M. G	190	182	...	do.
Khandesh M. G.	...	178	170	do.
Damangaum Poolgaum M.G.	196	188	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee M. G.	197	189	...	do.
Akola M. G. Khamgaum do Karanja do	194	185	...	do.
Broach do	229	224	..	do.
Bhownugger do	207	197	...	25 May.
Do H. G.	204	194	179	do.
S.-G. Dharwar	—	—	219	do.
Westerns	—	...	205	do.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 28th March, compared with the previous week:—

LIABILITIES.			
Public Deposits	Rs.	18,59,728	Increase
Other Deposits		22,37,248	Decrease
Sundries		48,877	Increase
ASSETS.			
Government Securities		1,12,724	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities		73,670	Decrease
Credits on Securities		48,662	Decrease
Loans do.		5,86,713	Decrease
Bills discounted & purchased		7,60,381	Decrease
Balance with other Banks		28,223	Decrease
Sundries		5,673	Increase
Cash		12,76,133	Increase

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 28th March, as compared with the statement of the 20th March:—

	Mar. 20. Rs.	Mar. 28. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	79,00,000	79,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,29,890	53,32,931
Public Deposits at Branches	56,61,131	71,17,818
Other Deposits	6,18,30,173	5,95,92,925
Post Bills	16,709	16,702
Sundries	14,19,215	14,68,492
Rs.	9,17,57,511	9,14,28,868
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	84,31,806	83,19,082
Other authorised Securities	9,09,107	8,35,437
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	83,34,611	82,85,949
Loans do. do. do.	1,47,47,263	1,41,60,520
Bill discounted and purchased	3,28,28,000	3,20,67,628
Dead Stock	4,11,251	4,11,248
Stamps and Stationery	3,901	3,828
Balances with other Banks	1,95,530	1,67,357
Sundries	1,22,180	1,27,853
Cash	2,57,73,803	2,70,49,936
Rs.	9,17,57,511	9,14,28,868

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	90 1-4
3 per cent Rentes	99
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	106
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 7-8
Bar Silver	22 5-8

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 28.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut C G Hutchinson 33rd Burma Infy is appointed to be an Asst Commissioner of the 4th grade in Burma.

Lieut Col Sir R C Temple, Bart, C I E Supt of Port Blair and Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is granted privilege leave for six month and eighteen days with furlough for six months and twenty-eight days in continuation with effect from the 2nd May.

Mr F E Tuson Depy Supt Port Blair is appointed to officiate as Supt of Port Blair and Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the absence on leave of Lieut Col Sir R C Temple, Bart C I E or until further orders.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A Kinney to be Depy Administrator Genl in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

Mr H C Eggar Solicitor to Govt is granted leave for six months from the 28th April 1903 under Article 618 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr E H Cowie is appointed to officiate as Solicitor to Govt during the absence on leave of Mr H C Eggar or until further orders.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr T D LaTouche Supt in the Geological Survey of India is granted privilege leave for 17 days and in continuation furlough for one year under articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 1st April 1903 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The services of Mr F G Wigley Barrister-at-Law on special duty in the Legislative Dept of the Govt of India are replaced at the disposal to the Govt of Bengal with effect from the 1st April 1903.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut R B C Raban 1st Battn Somersetshire L I Sqdn Officer 1st Bengal Lancers dated 17th Feb; Lieut F S Bowring 1st Battn Dorsetshire Regt Offg Double Coy Officer 33th Dogra Infy dated 20th Jan; Second-Lieut A F Redfern 2nd Battn Devonshire Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battn Durham L Infy Double Coy Officer 43rd Gurkha Rifles dated 20th Feb; Second-Lieut Redfern will rank as a Lieut in the Indian Army with effect from the 20th Feb subject to H M's approval; Second-Lieut S K H Little 2nd Battn Connaught Rangers Offg Double Coy Officer 25th Bo Rifles dated 14th Feb; and Second-Lieut H St G S Scott 2nd Battn Royal Dublin Fusiliers Offg Double Coy Officer 21st Bo Infy dated 20th Feb.

The undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the date specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second-Lieut F H Maynard 30th Jan.

Subject to H M's approval the undermentioned Major is granted the temporary rank of Lieut-Col whilst serving as Regimental Comdt Indian Army:—A Hamilton 25th Feb.

The following promotion is made subject to H M's approval:—Second-Lieut to be Lieut—H H B Prior 17th Jan.

VOLUNTEERS.

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles—Capt H Carpenter resigns his commission with effect from the 7th Jan and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine with effect from the 22nd Feb—To be Commanders 3rd grade—Lieuts C G Sinclair (seconded) and A W McArthur.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 31.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJI.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

98-00—Crawford B and Co—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Koraji Jivraj and another—Mansooklal D and J. Part heard.

714-00—Muljee C and V—Dwarkadas Haridas and others vs Kassibai widow and others—Balkrishna V N and K.—Part head.

Commercial Causes

46-03—Crawford B and Co—Peter Harrower vs Ernest Gladevyn Demden—Nanu and H.

Long Causes.

653-97—Tyabjee D and Co—The Hon'ble Basil Lang A G vs Mooljee Kursonjee—Sorabjee and V (for further directions and costs on Commissioner' report.

115-02—Crawford B and Co—N C Macleod vs Lakhmsey Napoo and others—Malvi H and M.

463-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Kursandas Mathooradas and others vs Chutoorbhooj Khimji—Sorabji and J.

525-02—F P Pavri—Mahomed Hoosum Bin Shaik Ahamed Makba vs Mahomed Ismail Makba and others.

80-01—Smetham B and N—Bhowram Raghoba and others vs Narayen Bhowram Deshmook and anothers—Bicknell M and M.

270-01—Ardeshir H D and Co Harichand Sunderlal vs Soswami Shri Nutsinglalee Mansuklal J and S

40-02—Tyabjee D and Co—Tarachund Lukmandas vs Jamnadas Hurdayal and others—Payne G S and M.

796-01—Little and Co Perozsha Rustomjee Khamballa vs Dhunjeeshaw S rostwaila Jamsetjee and H

389-90—Mantri B and B Wass Petrk vs Satya Ahamabai widow Captain V

19-01—Matubhai J and M K Nonsey vs A M Nonsey and others Payne G S and others.

210-02—Madhowji V Harilal Jamnadas and others vs Hargovandas Juggivandas and others Matubhai J and M

490-01—Wadia and G—Hirjee Bhograj vs Rowjee Rughunath and others—M B and Nadirshaw.

626-02—Rustomjee P Mehta—Gunput Gyanoo vs Bhimjee Radhajee alias Amirbux—D D Romer.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

794-01—Tayabjee D and Co Waghjee Baher and another vs Rai Luxmibai widow and anothers Muljee B B P G and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

4-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Abdool R H Ahmed vs Moosa Hajji Joosab Noorani and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

5-03—Tayabjee D and Co—Moosa H Joosab Noorani and others vs Haji Abdool R H Ahmed—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Long Causes.

411-02—Craigie L and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co vs S B Fraser and Co—Payne G S and M.

670-01—Smetham B and N—Dewraj Tokersey and others vs Mungiram Dhunjee—Payne G S and M.

578-00—Wadia and G—Veljee Anundjee vs Sakarbai widow and others—Nanu and H Payne and Co and Wadia and G.

418-02—Kanga and P—Bai Motibai widow vs Gopinath Jivan Kimji—Smetham B and N.

100-03—Captain and V—Kessowlal Kandas vs Rehimtoola Yarbhoy—Unwalla and P.

21-01—K B Mehta—Bai Amba widow vs Damoder Umersey—Tyabjee and Co.

547-01—In person—Hari R Bhatwadekar and others vs Narayen R Pendse—Bhaishanker K and G.

405-02—In person (a pauper)—Gowlan Lukshmibai widow vs Raghunathdas Bisheshwar Panday and others—Edgelow G and W.

593-02—D D Romer—Mahomed Gulamali Sachu vs Sarabai widow and another—Edgelow G and W.

602-02—In person—Bhagbai widow vs Tulsidas Parpia and others—Bhaishanker K and G.

613-02—In person—Rawjee Raghunathjee vs Hirjee Bhojraj—Wadia and G.

Before the Hon Mr Justice BATTY.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes

491-31—Unwalla and P—Jaitha Raghowjee vs Edward Miller and another—Crawford B and Co. Part heard.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, of 67 Hatton Garden, London.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BRODIE—March 24, at Eastbourne, the wife of N S Brodie, I C S, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

CREAIS—March 18, at Bilaspur, C P, of typhoid fever, complicated with pneumonia, John Creais, aged 56 years, 7 months and 11 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 56m. Sun sets, 6h. 13m. High water 0-35m., 1-9a. Low water, 6-37m., 6-55a.

Sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court High Court.

Bombay Improvement Trust, Meeting of the Board, Albert Building 4 p.m.

Lecture by Mr. K. N. Kabraji, Framji Cowasji Institute, 5-45 p. m.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Novelty Theatre, the American Biograph, 9-30 p. m.

Gaiety Theatre, Delhi Durbar and English Coronation Scenes, 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.

Bombay Philharmonic Society's Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m.

POLO—There will be a game this evening at 5-15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Kaveri left the Dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Marienfels and Shirala entered the Dock on Sunday and the steamer Melpomene left yesterday.

A BOMBAY TOBACCO INDUSTRY.—The Governor of Bombay, Lord Northcote, has been pleased to grant to the proprietors of the Star Tobacco Factory Bombay, a Warrant of Appointment as Tobacco Manufacturers to his Excellency.

MR. K. N. KABRAJI'S LECTURE.—The fourth lecture of the season under the auspicies of the "Dnyan Prasarak Madali" will be delivered in Gujrati at the Framji Cowasji Institute at 5-45 p.m. to-day by Mr. Kaikhoshru Naoroji Kabraji, Editor," Stri Bodh." The topic selected for the evening is "the Greatness of London and its Causes." The lecture is open to the public, seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Karachi and other places in Sindh, per extra s. s. Chindwara, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. to-morrow.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. to-day and to-morrow, respectively.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Daresalem, Zanzibar, per extra s s Nerbudda will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. on Thursday the 2nd proximo.

DISCHARGING FIRE-ARMS.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sulivan charged Mr. F. W. Peter, a European aged 22, with wantonly discharging fire arms on Sunday afternoon. Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. About 3-30 p.m. on Sunday the accused fired an air gun from the window of his residence in Middle Colaba. The shots, however, lodged in the window of the bed room of Mr. F. D. Spencer residing at the Bird Cage in the near vicinity. Fortunately the venetians were closed and no serious damage was done. Mr. Spencer informed the police who arrested the accused at 9 o'clock in the evening. Mr. Spencer said that he did not wish to press the charge as the accused had expressed regret for what had occurred. Mr. Wadia pleaded guilty on behalf of his client and requested the Magistrate to deal leniently with him. He said his client was extremely sorry for his act and was ready to give an undertaking never to be so rash again. He did not mean to do any harm and it was quite accidentally that the shots went and lodged in the complainant's window. The accused was a very respectable man, and as Mr. Spencer even did not wish to press the charge he hoped his Worship would deal mercifully with him. The accused was warned and discharged.

AN ALLEGED MONOPOLY OF BUDGE BUDGE TWINE.

AT the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty heard a suit brought by Jaitha Raghowjee against Mr. Edward Miller and Mr. James W. Brown, trading in the name of Messrs. C. Macdonald and Co., to recover the sum of Rs. 26,000 as damages for breach of contract and the costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Unwalla and Perozshaw, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that, by a contract in writing, dated 14th September 1900, the defendants agreed to sell 700 bales of twine of the Budge Budge make, to be shipped from Calcutta from October 1900 to April 1901, at the rate of 100 bales monthly, at the price of Rs. 9-4 per bale, with "monopoly." In pursuance of the contract, plaintiff received in Bombay 100 bales of October shipment. In December 1900, the plaintiff learned to his surprise that, in violation of the contract, 46 bales of the Budge Budge twine had been shipped of November shipment to a rival merchant in Bombay, and that in further violation of the contract a shipment of December of 60 bales had been made to the same merchant in Bombay. Plaintiff at once protested against this breach of contract. The defendants at first denied a breach of the contract; but subsequently, on its being pointed out to them that further shipments had been made, in violation of the monopoly secured by the contract, within the contract period, they wrote to the plaintiff, admitting that the monopoly had been broken. Plaintiff had suffered great loss and damage by reason of the breach, he having entirely lost the benefit of the monopoly for which he had contracted. Plaintiff estimated his damages at Rs. 26,000.

The defence was that the twine mentioned in the contract was manufactured at certain mills in Bengal known as the Budge Budge Mills. Defendants were in no way connected with the Mills or with the owners or agents, nor had they any control whatever over the working or management or business of the Mills. The contract was made on the 14th September 1900 under the following circumstances. On the previous day they had received, by telegram, from Messrs. George Henderson and Co., of Calcutta, an offer to sell 700 bales of the twine at Re. 9-4 per bale, which was shown to plaintiff, who thereupon agreed to purchase the bales. The defendants telegraphed on the same day to Messrs. George Henderson and Co., confirming the offer. It was in pursuance of the terms as arranged that the contract was entered into. Defendants knew nothing of the shipments complained of by the plaintiff, neither of which was made with their privity or consent. They did not admit that either of the shipments was a violation of the contract entered into by them. Defendants said that in any event the damages were greatly in excess of the damages, if any sustained by the plaintiff. Defendants offered to submit the matter to arbitration, but the plaintiff refused to do so. Defendants submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with.

RECEPTION OF SIRDAR B. M. POTNIS AT NASIK.

A Nasik correspondent writes:—The sacred ground of Pancharati at Nasik presented a lively scene on the 18th March when Sirdar B. N. Potnis was entertained at an evening party given in his honour in recognition of his having received a Saramjam of Rs. 3,000 annually on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. The building and surroundings were tastefully decorated. The reception given to the Sirdar was a brilliant one, and the fete proved very successful. Among others present on the occasion were Rao Bahadur B. M. Kharkar B. A. District Deputy Collector, Rao Bahadur S. G. Patanker Hajur, Deputy Collector and Rao Saheb Kainik Police Inspector. The Sirdar expressed his hearty thanks for the liberal and cordial way in which he was received. The proceedings were terminated by the distribution of Pan Supari and flowers and the singing of the National Anthem in Marathi.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c

DISPUTE REGARDING THE USE OF BARGES.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding at the High Court on Thursday, delivered judgment in the suit filed by Sultanalli Allibhoy against Cowasjee Dhunjibhoy Dhabhura and others. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiff, who is a landing and shipping contractor and coal merchant, trading in the name of Cumroodin Allibhoy and Brother, and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the defendants, who trade under the name of Pestonjee Dhunjibhoy and Co. of Colaba.

His lordship, in delivering judgment, said the plaintiff alleged that the defendants hired a barge, the Mahamadi, from him on the 19th July, 1901, and took the barge, with its crew into their charge, and that by custom regulating such hiring the crew there upon became the servants of the defendants and were under their orders. The barge having taken on the 20th July a cargo of coal from a steamer was lying with it at the Customs Bunder, when the defendants' steam launch came alongside at 8 a. m. on the 21st July, and the tindel of the steam launch insisted on towing the barge to the Sassoon Dock, notwithstanding warning by the tindel of the barge that it could not safely be towed thither, as the tide was on the ebb. It was alleged that the tindel of the steam launch, finding it unsafe to enter the Victoria Basin, took the barge to the Victoria Bunder, and there detached the rope of the barge, and negligently and recklessly left it near the rocks and the wharf of the bunder, took no heed of warnings given him, and steamed away, with the result that the barge, owing to the swell then prevailing, struck on the rocks, began to make water, and though taken to the wharf, sank near it after 25 tons of coal had been discharged from her. The plaint alleged that this accident was the direct result of the rash and negligent conduct of the tindel of the defendants' launch in towing and leaving the barge. It further stated the defendants had refused to float and remove the barge, and that the plaintiff had done so at considerable expense; that the defendants had been called on to repair the barge or to pay the cost of the repairs, and had refused to do either. The plaintiff asked that the defendants should now be ordered to restore the barge to the condition it was in when hired, or should pay the estimated costs of the repairs, viz Rs. 5,600, and should also pay the cost of floating her, Rs. 1,5803, together with the loss of hire of the barge at Rs. 19-12-3 a day, and the charge for keeping the barge on Port Trust premises. The defendants denied the custom alleged, and said that the barge was towed to a perfectly safe place of anchorage, that it was by the negligent and improper management of the barge that she ran on the rocks, and that the barge was rotten and unseaworthy. Defendants denied liability, and claimed Rs. 120 as the value of the coal left on the barge and kept by the plaintiff. His lordship, after stating the effect of the evidence at considerable length, thought there could be no doubt that the custom referred to very clearly showed that the defendants in no way had control over, and were in no way responsible for, the crew of the barge hired. The towing of the barge was not against the will of the tindel of the barge. The conclusions his lordship came to on the main issues were that the barge was not negligently or recklessly towed, that it was not cast off or left in a dangerous position, that it had not been shown that the plaintiff's tindel had insufficient time to secure the safety of the barge after she was cast off, and that the striking of the barge was not the direct result of rash or negligent conduct on the part of the defendants' servants. The inference from the evidence was that the sinking of the barge must have been due mainly to the age and corroded state of its plating, its general condition, and its unfitness to resist any ordinary shock such as it might have sustained without danger it it had been seaworthy. The evidence of Mr. Anderson left no doubt that it had been condemned as past repair. His lordship thought the defence had shown sufficient ground for the belief that the barge was not in a seaworthy condition. His lordship held that the plaintiff had not proved that the defendants were liable for the damages claimed, and that the plaintiff's claim must, therefore, be dismissed with costs. The defendants were to recover the admitted amount of their counterclaim, i.e., Rs. 60, with costs.

ACCIDENT TO THE YACHT ISCA.

THE yacht Isca, belonging to Mr. P. Chrystal, left Bombay on Saturday for Hog Island with Mr. Edgar Faulkner and party, who intended to picnic on the island. While the yacht was on her way to the place she got ashore on the foul ground west of Shewa, and remained there till Sunday. Captain Deane, the Harbour Master, being informed of the occurrence, immediately proceeded to the spot, and very carefully and creditably shored her up with sea legs, which were made of the vessel's spars. The yacht was towed safely into Bombay. She sustained no damage.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 31st March.

1. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters are requested to do so as early as possible.

2. It is notified for information that the "Marksmen's Challenge Cup" and the "Presidency Medal" Matches will be fired for on the G I P Railway Volunteers Range at Ghat-Cooper at 7 a.m. on Thursday next the 2nd April.

Members may fire with the Lee-Metford or M H Rifle.

The following Marksmen are eligible to compete:—

Major F W English
Corpl E Sharp
Cr Sergt E W Thomas
Lce Sergt W Walmsley
Lce Sergt A H Underdown
Cr Sergt J A Mackinnon
Cr Sergt W Boylette
Vol T Easom
Major D J Sharp, V D
Corpl F T Gidney
Cr Sergt H M C Harris
Sergt E S Lynn
Corpl H Nicholls
Corpl G Clarke
Vol J Davies
Vol J F Major
Qr-Mr Sergt J E Keess
Corpl H Netscher
Cyclist M Connell
Lce Sergt W Sutherland
Vol G S Baldry
Vol S P Hetto
Lce Corpl A T Pitcher
Sergt R Fido
Sergt P R Soundy
Lce Corpl W T Sell
Cadet H Mallandaine
Vol J W Greskey
Vol C D'Monte
Cr Sergt P J Boylette
Vol R Turner
Vol G Lushington
Lce Corpl H Williams
Vol H Hudson
Corpl H E Miller
Cyclist C M Ward
Vol A Delby
Sergt J R Miller
Sergt M Veevers
Sergt R E Osborne
Vol C Drake
Cyclist R W Davies
Vol J Kouwen
Lce Corpl C B Fido
Lce Corpl H O Roberts
Vol F Menezes
Cr Sergt A A Irvine
Sergt E Coutts
Corpl H Fitzpatrick
Vol A E Game
Vol L J Burns
Sergt Instr Musky J Duggan
Cyclist F W H Laythorpe
Vol F Peters
Corpl G F Lund
Vol R Gregory
Lce Corpl J Petterson
Cr Sergt R F Smith
Corpl A D'Silva
Vol F Hurst
Corpl E Vogel
Lce Corpl R Wenning
Vol E Vongeyer
Vol F Fearn
Gr Room
Sergt H Cassells
Vol J L Pacheco
Vol F S Peacock
Sergt Bugler W F Tyler
Vol W Samways
Vol H Gillespie
Sergt S Simpson
Cyclist C Fitzgerald
Cr Sergt E W Fern
Corpl H J Halse
Vol J Beale
Vol J Lobes
Vol B Lobes
Corpl A Baker
Vol J Lushington
Cyclist E W Stanley
Lieut A Waterfield
Vol J Long

3. "C" Company prizes firing will take place at Ccorla on Wednesday next the 1st April at 6-45 a.m.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 31st March.

1. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters to-day and Thursday at 8-45 p.m. The date of the examination will be notified hereafter.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

N. B.—A Social Meeting will be held at the Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters on the 17th proximo. Dancing to commence at 9 p.m.

Tickets to admit Member and one Lady Re. 1.
Tickets to admit Non-Members and Ladies Re. 1 each.
Tickets may be obtained at both Head-quarters Corps Club and the Hon. Secy. of the Entertainment Committee Br F S Dawson.

DR. B. Laufer writes to the "Ostasiatische Lloyd to the effect that some thirty years ago an opinion was held by some sinologues that the old Chinese understood the art of aerial navigation. In an essay, which has become very rare, entitled "Chinese Customs and Games in Europe" (Breslau, 1869), G. Schlegel says:—"The balloon invented in 1782 in Europe was certainly known already to the Chinese, otherwise the following quotation would be difficult to explain: 'Ki-kuang-shi understood how to make flying vessels, which, driven by the wind, flew far away. In the time of Emperor Ting of the Shang Dynasty (1766) the west wind carried to Ki-kuang's vessel Yuechen in Honan. The Emperor, however, destroyed it so that the people should not see it. Ten years later when an easterly wind blew, he ordered another flying vessel by which he sent Ki-kuang back.' This is a quotation from the Ti-wang-shi-ki, but it is too isolated and the facts are too difficult to confirm, for any definit conclusions to be drawn therefrom."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Buceros, 2,595 tons, Captain J Johnston, will sail to-day, for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's steamer Parramatta, 2,354 tons, Captain E E C Roberts, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Vauxhall Bridge, 2,178 tons, Captain W J Reeder, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Palatinia, 2,332 tons, Captain A Stewart, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Cape Town, 4th March, in ballast.

THE steamer Gorjistan, 2,692 tons, Captain K Saunders, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Shirala, 3,355 tons, Captain S R Hartley, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon, 17th March with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ellora, 1,494 tons, Captain C S Forbes, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Calcutta, 22nd February, via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr Revie, Rev M Peter and child, and 16 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Marienfels, 3,614 tons, Captain W Tegge, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hamburg, via Antwerp, &c, with a general cargo and 400 cases explosives. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Safari, 891 tons, Captain L Winiker, will sail to-day, for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr S Stockmann, Mr P T Miller, Mr, Mrs and Miss P S John, Miss A Brandon, Miss J R Brandon, Mr and Mrs E W Grey, Mr V David, two natives, and 100 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Valetta, 2,973 tons, Captain W B Palmer, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening, from Shanghai, 10th March, via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A Landon, Miss H Holbert, Mr Vay, Miss C C Vanter, Miss Bradley, Miss Atkinson, Mrs Mayer, Mr S D Dalal, Mr K B Guzder, Mr J Garner, Miss Fenn, Miss Cobb, Miss Hakinson, Mr Laggie, H H the Maharajah and Maharani of Kapurthala, 3 native officers, Mr C D'Ass, and 6 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Buceros	2595	Johnston	Antwerp	31-3	W&A G&Co
B	Jerseymore	2407	Moffett	Hull	3-4	Ralli Bros
C	Gorjistan	2692	Sanders	P Gulf	30-3	K L & Co
D & E	Safari	993	Weinker	Zanzibar	31-3	A Strandes
G	Moshtari	1110	Baker	R S Ports	3-4	B & P S N Co
F	Wistow Hall	2138	Laidlay	Liverpool	5-4	K N & Co
H	Cromwell	1977	Woodruff	London	2-4	M M & Co
K	Ascot	2785	Stoker	Kobe	4-4	K N & Co
M	Turkistan	1992	Paton	Genoa	5-4	K L & Co
N	Barton	2408	Underwood	Kartzwick	31-3	K & N Co
O	Woodbridge	2331	Notman	Marseilles	31-3	Ralli Bros
P	Fulwell	2381	Brown	Hamburg	31-3	M M & Co
Q	C Sutherland	1779	Ridgway	Liverpool	5-4	F M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	547	Hoosein	Mangalore	31-3	Shep'd & Co
Kaveri	503	Ahmed	Bhownagar	31-3	Do
Indravati	513	Mahmed	Karachi	31-3	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Melpomene	2300	Tosoni	Kobe	30-3	A L S N Co
2	Circassia	4760	Haig	Marseilles	4-4	W & A G & Co
3	Gadsby	2272	Robinson	Marseilles	11-4	W & A G & Co
4	Shirala	3355	Hartley			M M & Co
6	Peninsular	2919	Cubitt	Aden	11-4	P & O S N Co
7	Imperator	2320	Ivellich	Trieste	1-4	A L S N Co
8	Virginia	2789	McDougall	London	1-4	W&AG&Co
10&11	Marienfels	3665	Tegge	Karachi	9-4	Glade & Co
12&13	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	4-4	P & O Co
15	Kinshiu Maru	2349	Payne	Japan	1-4	N Y Kaisha
16	Gloamin	2218	Learmouth	Havre	4-4	W&A G&Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dwarka	759	Rothwell	Karachi	31-3	M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Elba	2634	Bruhn	H C Joosub

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Valetta s	Palmer	Shanghai, March 10
30	Zaire (Port. Gunboat)	Mesquetella	Goa, March 28
	Caledonien s	Mariceneltela	Marseilles, March 19
	Surada s	Abbott	Calcutta, March 18

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Melpomene s	Tosonie	Kobe, &c
30	Parramatta s	Roberts	Calcutta
	Gorjistan s	Saunders	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Vauxhall Bridge, Reeder, for Calcutta.
„ Safari, Winiker, for Zanzibar, &c.
„ Buceros, Johnston, for Antwerp.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Ellora, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Nerbudda, for Zanzibar, &c.
„ Caledonien, for China, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, MARCH 28.

B I S N Co's steamer Golconda left Marseilles home wards yesterday evening.

ADEN, MARCH 28.

B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Mombassa left to-day evening.

SUEZ, MARCH 28.

City Line steamer City of Dundee left for Bombay this morning.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Tientsin (Extra) is expected to arrive in Bombay from China at 8 a. m., on Thursday next.

The German East African Line steamer Reichstag left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 28th inst.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Trieste from Bombay, arrived at Suez on the morning of the 29th instant.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer R. Rubattino left Aden for Bombay yesterday and she is expected to arrive in harbour on Saturday next afternoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Sutherland s—42 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 349 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 60 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 34 bales wool R M Kooka.

Wistow Hall s—400 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 1030 cwt gingellyseed N Sundarjee and Co; 30 bales wool M Jetha.

Circassia s—447 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 12060 cwt cottonseed 150 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 30 bales wool 170 bales goat hair M J Joomabhoy and Co; 59 bales wool B Hurbhum; 52 bales wool R M Kooka; 26 bales wool Moti Jetha; 86 bales hemp Ebjee Oomersey; 6 bales silkwaste G Premjee; 146 bales wool W and A Graham A Co; 200 bales hemp N Futehally and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Virginia s—150 cwt black pepper D Mawjee; [illegible] cwt turmeric 30 cwt dry ginger 30 cwt black pepper Elias S Sassoon; 100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 175 bales dry ginger R Purshotum; 1052 cwt cottonseed The Bombay Co; 100 cases black tea L Nathoonchand.

Cromwell s—800 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers; 50 cwt dry ginger and 75 cwt termeric A H Sapat; 1001 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey; 6 bales fox skins Gordon and Co.

Arabia s—25 casks Indian condiments H Muncherjee and Sons; 35 bales skins 195 cwt horns R M Kocka; 4 bales skins B Esmail; 20 hogsheads Indian condiments N K Jussawala; 195 cwt horns W and A Graham and Co; 15 cases nutmeg M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR HULL.

Maroa s—150 bales hemp Purshotum Bhimjee; 4000 cwt cottonseed Waghjee Bechur; 65 cwt myrabollams and 2008 cwt cottonseed Ebjee Oomersey; 10,000 cwt cottonseed Forbes Forbes and Co; 412 cwt cottonseed R J Ratnagar.

Jerseymoor s—44000 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers.

Turkestan s—1002 cwt cottonseed Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Buceros s—16070 cwt linseed, 3493 cwt teelseed and 4017 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers; 44 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Fullwell s—6 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 100 bales hemp Purshotum Bhimjee; 200 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Virginia s—4821 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers; 61 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Gloomin s—220 bales cotton Prier de Saone and [illegible] cwt myrabollams G Madhowjee; 800 cwt [illegible] Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Turkestan s—60 bales hemp Purshotam Bhimjee; [illegible] cwt linseed Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—25392 cwt teelseed, 4000 cwt castorseed and [illegible] cwt linseed Ralli Brothers.

Wistow Hall s—1000 cwt gingellyseed N Sundarjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—222 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 73 cwt mother of pearl shell M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—16 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Ascot s—400 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 1,581 bales cotton Seth and Co; 450 bales cotton D B Lam and Co; 1000 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha; 600 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co; 250 bales cotton Tata and Co.

Kinshiu Maru s—400 bales cotton Tata and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Kinshiu Maru s—200 bales cotton Tata and Co.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HILLS.

Order now your own and your Servants' Outfits and save money by dealing direct with the

MANUFACTURERS.

It will COST nothing to send for SAMPLES and the FREIGHT on the CLOTHS, if you order them, will average about TWO ANNAS a Yard or less.

SUITINGS

COMPLETE SUITS made to order.
GREATCOAT CLOTHS.
UNIFORM Do.
Do. SERGES.
ARMY FLANNELS.
SADDLE SERGES.
BLANKETS for Men.
Do. and JHOOLS for Horses.
PUTTIES.
JERSEYS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
BALACLAVA CAPS.
SOCKS, BLUE GREY.
Do. NATURAL GREY.
MITTENS.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

THE BLENDING OF

TOBACCO IN ORDER TO Produce A PERFECT **CIGARETTE** IS A FINE ART.

It has been said that to smoke one of our OVAL GOLD-TIPPED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES is

A SYBARITIC LUXURY!

THE STAR TOBACCO MFG. Co.,
BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL DEALERS.

PIANOS

BY ALL THE LEADING MAKERS,
Special terms for Cash
or
Monthly Payments.

S. ROSE & CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

PIN HEAD AND OLD GOLD

CIGARETTES.

PRIZES GOLD FILLED, SILVER, NICKLE WATCHES, ALUMINIUM CIGARETTE CASE AND PLAYING CARDS, ARE ON VIEW AT

MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.,
TOBACCONISTS,
Sitaram Building, next to Crawford Markets,
and 193, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

Back and Front Pieces of above Cigarette Packets to be returned to the
AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY,
85, CLIVE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

STOP! THINK AND CONSIDER.

WHAT we offer you. SECURITY in your homes; Immunity from thefts. The circumvention of Rambux. All these blessings "on airth" are contained in a suite of our Domestic padlocks. Six in number, four Lever, solid brass, steel shackles, imperial guard. Each having a non-interchangeable key, and the suite a Master Key in duplicate to pass all. Absolutely proof against picks and tampering. Price Rs. 10 only.

Apply to
J. H. JOHNSON & Co.,
Pioneer Lockworks, Aligarh, N.-W. P.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

NOW AVAILABLE AT BOMBAY.

	Rs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S GRAND PIANO. (Horizontal shape) in splendid condition and just put in thorough order. ...	600
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AMERICAN ORGAN by GILBERT & BAUER in thorough order. A very fine Organ.	150

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FOR the Greater Convenience of our Constituents, and in order to be in Closer Proximity to our STEAM PRINTING WORKS,

THE EDITORIAL AND COMMERCIAL OFFICES
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BOMBAY GAZETTE
Will shortly be removed and located together in the same Block as
REUTER'S TELEGRAM OFFICES
(NEXT MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS).

ADVERTISEMENTS AND ORDERS FOR PRINTING
WILL BOTH BE RECEIVED AT
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1903.

ANOTHER FAMINE RESOLUTION.

IN making public the report of the Famine Commission over which Sir Antony Macdonnell presided, the Government of India desired finally to record its appreciation of the assistance which Government would derive in the treatment of future famines from the body of authoritative opinion that had thus been placed at its disposal. The Governor-General in Council felt assured that a material advance had been made towards the solution of the difficulties with which the State is confronted in undertaking at uncertain intervals and at short notice a gigantic and unparalleled system of poor relief. His Excellency was persuaded that if India is called upon to suffer in the future she will be better able, in so far as managing and organisation are concerned, "to meet her misfortune from the lessons that have been learned in the sad school of the recent visitation and that had been collated by the most competent and sympathetic hands." Yet the report of the Famine Commission was one of those which the Government of India accepted in so far as it concurred in the findings of the members. And though those members were admittedly the most competent and sympathetic, there were various points on which the Government of India desired even more information than that which was collected by the Commission, and resolved to refer them to the local Governments—whose chief officials, by the way, had already given evidence before the Commission. The Commission, whose report was generally approved, was appointed in December, 1900, to collate and consider the experiences of the then recently ended famine while they were still fresh in the memory of the Governments and the people, and to investigate the differences in the methods of relief which were adopted in the different provinces of British India, both as regards their success in saving life and in mitigating distress, and also as regards efficiency and economy. The magnitude and severity of the drought, the unparalleled scale on which it had been found necessary to conduct relief operations, and the heavy mortality which, notwithstanding these efforts, were recorded in many parts of the afflicted area commended the appointment of the Commission to her late Majesty's Government and to the Governor-General in Council as likely to be productive of valuable results in the treatment of future famines.

The Commission in which Sir Antony Macdonnell had associated with him Messrs. F. A. Nicholson, J. A. Bourdillon, Kanti Chandar Mukharji, and S. H. Butler, when reporting, made a series of important suggestions for the improvement of the condition of the agricultural classes. It recommended greater elasticity in revenue collection, and particularly in the districts of the Bombay Deccan, the establishment of agricultural banks, the encouragement of land improvement, the expenditure of a larger share of State funds on irrigation works, and generally a wider attention to measures for increasing the knowledge, intelligence, and thrift of the cultivators. Particular attention was invited to the indebtedness which now fetters the cultivating classes in the Bombay Deccan and has brought a large proportion of them under the control of the money-lending interest, and some radical measures of reform were advocated. Government gave us an undertaking that the recommendations of the Commission in all these respects should be considered in detail with due respect to the authority attaching to them, and the Governor-General "welcomed them in the expectation that they will lead to a number of most beneficial reforms." Still it was felt desirable to refer five specific questions and a few minor matters to local Governments before finally adopting the report. The result is another long resolution discussing the five questions, and a few minor points is published. The questions on which the opinions of local Governments were desired were: the extent to which discrimination of persons is feasible in controlling admission to relief works; the abolition of the minimum wage in the case of able-bodied workers; the differentiation of male and female wages and the adequacy of the wage scale proposed by the Commission; the use of cooked food as a means of gratuitous relief; and the maintenance of nominal rolls of relief workers. Local Governments were also asked as to the point at which relief operations become of sufficient magnitude to justify the appointment of a Famine Commissioner, and the procedure that should be adopted to secure that the money disbursed on village relief, was also referred for opinion. The result has been in the main to confirm the recommendations of the Famine Commission and to demonstrate that although the Government of India, perhaps, acted prudently, in referring the points, the recommendations of the Commission were not made without due consideration and a full appreciation of their probable utility.

Local Governments are to decide what class of districts and works, and subject to what limitations and restrictions they will provide relief works. Although in September, 1901, Government held that there were no automatic tests which can be safely relied upon, and that careful inquiry is necessary to prevent the extension of State charity to those who have natural claims upon the persons able to support them, it now lays down that gratuitous relief should be granted by selection, and in the case of relief works the system should be exclusion by selection, rules being laid down defining the conditions under which alone the selection should ordinarily be resorted to. The minimum wage is to be abolished. This was originally recommended by the Commission with the proviso that exception should be made for the benefit of the weakly, and after reference to the Local Governments both recommendations are adopted. Its recommendations as to the wage scale are also now adopted. No distinction is to be made between wages of male and female workers, but a differentiation is to be preserved in the case of dependants' rest day wage and of gratuitous dole, for which purpose wages must be worked out separately for each sex. A wage scale to be adopted throughout India is given, and the Famine Code will prescribe the circumstances under which the wage may be raised. Payments are to be made daily. On the question of the use of cooked food the Government in opposition to the views of the Commission have decided not altogether to abandon the use of kitchen as a means for the distribution of relief, but they desire to emphasize the necessity for the most careful management in the cooking of food and in sanitary arrangements. In regard to the maintenance of muster rolls the Government have decided finally on their adoption. Thus in all important respects the recommendations of the Commissioners are upheld, and we are in the position to-day that we ought to have been under the Resolution of August 26th, 1901.

RE-BUILDING THE CAMPANILE. ALTHOUGH the resolution to rebuild the Campanile was taken within an hour of its fall, it has not been possible to proceed with the re-erection without a great deal of negotiation and discussion. It is somewhat curious to read that the main difficulty has been to decide to whom the Campanile belonged, and consequently who should bear the bulk of the cost of its re-building. The Church of St. Marks Fabriceria repudiated ownership of the tower which had been for so long used as the bell tower of the Church. The Administration urged that the Municipality had taken the ownership of the Campanile from the Church authorities by putting in their own caretakers and telephone installation to give warning of fire, and by using it as one of the sights of the city for money making purposes. On the other hand the Municipality had no wish to accept the ownership thus thrust upon them, because while willing to contribute to the cost of rebuilding the tower, they had no desire to bear the entire burden of the expense. It was then recollected that the tower was not originally built for a campanile but for a water tower, and consequently belonged to the Government. It was discovered that the famous tower originally stood within the great inner walls built by Doge Pietro Tribuna, towards the close of the ninth century, behind the other walls to protect the centre of the city. Doge Pietro, it is believed, merely re-built a watch tower which had stood on the same spot from the time when the Venetians were obliged to retire from Malamocco to Rivoalto. The absolute acceptance of ownership of the tower by the Government would have probably had awkward results in regard to other buildings; and it is satisfactory to find that a solution of the difficulty has now been reached. The Government has allowed the Municipality to direct the work of re-building the Campanile and Sansovino's Loggetta, stipulating that the architect must be one of unquestioned capability, and has made a grant of half a million francs towards the cost. The Municipality has voted another half million, and a million and a half francs have been subscribed by people in Venice and by architectural enthusiasts abroad. Three million francs have been thus already raised, the amount being two-thirds of the estimated cost of the work. Towards the restoration of other public buildings in Venice such as the Procuratie Vecchie and the Sansovino Library, Government and the Municipality have each voted 300,000 francs. Commendatore Luca Beltrami, the architect who has been appointed, with the approval of Government, to carry out the restoration, is a very distinguished member of his profession. Among his chief works are included the restoration of the west front of the Cathedral and of the ancient castle of the Sforzas in Milan. Associated with Commendatore Beltrami will be Signor Gaetano Morretti who has been placed at the head of the newly reorganised Regional Office for the Conservation of Monuments, and he also has the assistance of Signor Corti and Signor Francesconi, both of whom have excellent reputations. The ruins of the old tower have been cleared away, and it is anticipated that the first stone of the new Campanile will be laid on St. Mark's Day, the 25th April. The commencement of the rebuilding of the famous bell tower of St. Mark's will appropriately be signalised by joyous peals from every other bell tower and steeple in Venice.

ST. MARGARET'S HOPE. THE proposed naval dockyard at St. Margaret's Hope on the Firth of Forth, which the Government from the Prime Minister downwards persist in describing as a naval base, as if a naval base can only be a piece of Government property instead of the most convenient of harbours, available at any moment, on the enemy's coast or our own, has drawn a clever article from the pen of Lieutenant Carlyon Bellairs, R. N., who strongly condemns the proposal on grounds of needless expenditure. The popular idea of a base is a place where we accumulate huge stocks of coal and arrange special protection for the ships. It is never considered how the coal not only deteriorates in storage, but altogether is depreciated from twenty to thirty per cent. by the knocking about it receives in transfers to lighters, thence to the stores on shore, and then back again to lighters to coal a man-of-war. How very much superior and more economical, asks Lieutenant Bellairs, is an intelligent system of organisation which arranges that the warships should coal direct from colliers at a base which is chosen according to the shifting phases of a war. The experts have been busily drawing strategic triangles showing, in connection with St. Margaret's Hope, how Cuxhaven being 450 miles off, Rotterdam about the same distance, and Stettin about twice as far off, St. Margaret's Hope, with submarine mines, guns, and the Forth Bridge to protect it, assures to us a security we never possessed before. St. Margaret's Hope is near the coal and iron fields, and surrounded by a suitable engineering population for naval purposes. Land is doubtless not so expensive as the ruinous price we have to pay in some dockyards, and docks and basins on the clay soil are not likely to be so difficult a matter as when we have to sink over thirty yards through mud to get a solid foundation. Government, Lieutenant Bellairs urges, have come to the conclusion that a new dockyard is a necessity, though from their own account they appear to have reached that conclusion before they gave private enterprise a chance of proving what it is worth.

RAILWAYS IN SOUTH AFRICA. THE conclusions of the South African Customs Conference announced by Reuter the other day, and the new administration of the Central South African Railways together should have the effect of greatly reducing the present high cost of living in the new Colonies. By the formation of a Customs Union providing for preferential treatment of British products and reciprocity with the other Colonies, and the decision to lower the rates on necessaries, a considerable gain accrues to the Transvaal and Orange Colony, while the reduction of railway rates to be effected by the Government will add much more to the relief given to the Colonists and to the industries of the Rand. The Railways of the Transvaal and Orangia have been placed under one administration, and at a recent Conference held at Johannesburg Lord Milner announced that in future not only the management of the lines in the two colonies but the net revenue would be in common. The reductions in through and inland rates which are proposed mean the sacrifice of three-quarters of a million of revenue which Lord Milner describes as one of the biggest things in the way of reduction, of which there is record anywhere. That statement was, of course, made before Lord Curzon had taken the wind somewhat out of the High Commissioner's flaunting sails by his announcement of the £1,400,000 remission of taxation in India. But it still remains a considerable boon, and having regard to the resources affected there is good ground for Lord Milner's boast. Of the proposed guaranteed loan of thirty-five millions to the new colonies, five millions are to be set apart for railway extension, albeit Sir Percy Girouard estimated that the various schemes of extension necessary would cost ten millions. New lines that are most urgently required will be first taken in hand, and among these are the Springs to Ermelo line which will cost a million sterling, and the Vereeniging, Johannesburg, and Rand Mines, estimated to cost nearly three-quarters of a million.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Britannia with the outward Mails of the 20th instant left Aden at midnight on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m., on Saturday next.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharajah of Kapurthala, accompanied by the Maharani, arrived in Bombay on Sunday evening from Colombo, by the P. and O. Company's China Mail Steamer Valetta.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 7th March 1903, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1902 of 28,490 maunds and Rs. 4,621 in the earnings.

THE Mail train from Madras to Bangalore ran over and killed a full grown panther near Mallaour Station at an early hour the other morning. The beast was probably either gorged and sleepy or became terrified by the train, as animals will do at times and ran in front of it until exhausted.

AN extraordinary crime is reported to have occurred at Treviso, 17 miles from Venice, Italy. While the Countess of Donigo was walking in her garden one of the gardeners approached and completely beheaded her with one blow from a sharp sickle he was carrying. He alleged that she had refused to give coins to the sick, and that she paid him a wage of only one shilling per day.

ADMIRERS of the jury system as applied to India will doubtless, says the "Pioneer," take note of the verdict returned in the case commonly known as the Lady Doctor Abduction Case. The story is already well-known and need only be briefly outlined. A well-to-do zemindar of Malda induced a young lady-doctor, a Native Christian, into a river-boat on the pretence of taking her to attend to his wife. There, like Comus, he offered her wine; but the lady was steadfast, even when the babu fired off a gun in make-believe suicide. Fortunately the young lady had a faithful young friend, who was the means of her rescue, and at a critical moment the zemindar's boat was boarded and the lady brought off in triumph unharmed, while the zemindar, in spite of his fears, was arrested. He was tried by a Native Magistrate. The evidence was unimpeachable and overwhelming, and the accused was convicted. The Magistrate's sentence, however, was so ridiculously inadequate that Government appealed and the High Court sent the case to the Sessions Judge of Malda for retrial. The assessors brought in a verdict of "not exactly guilty," which, we think, must constitute a record even among assessors' verdicts. The court, however, disagreed and the zemindar has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, which, those who know the case will agree, is not a day too long.

THE Japanese army is to be dressed in khaki.

UNITED STATES manufacturers want to send automobiles to China. They should be advised, says the "China Mail," to send roads at the same time.

THE French post offices in China are now issuing new stamps. The 5-cent stamp is all green, without the red surcharge 'Chine' across its face.

ACCORDING to Reuter, the Siangeli Copperfields, which extend on each side of the Swedo-Norwegian boundary, have been sold to an American Company for 4,000,000 kroner (£222,222).

MR. J. PIERPONT MORGAN, according to the "New York Journal," has filed plans for a museum to be built of marble next door to his New York residence, in which he will collect the art treasures on which he has spent 10,000,000dols. in the past twenty years. They are at present scattered in London, Paris, and various places in Italy and Greece.

"LE COURRIER D'HAIPHONG" states that on the 2nd instant there were sixteen Europeans and double that number of natives under treatment at the Hanoi Hospital for rabies. Six Artillery officers succumbed to the disease. It appears that the disease was communicated to a dog belonging to one of the officers by a pariah dog, among whom the disease is reported to be very prevalent.

IT is rumoured in Berlin, the "Standard" correspondent telegraphs, that one of the main objects of the Emperor William's approaching visit to Copenhagen is to make the acquaintance of the Princess Alexandra of Cumberland. The young Princess, who is twenty-one years old, is at present staying in the Danish capital, and it is suggested that she may be an eligible Consort for the German Crown Prince.

THE STORY OF "THE PIT."

THRILLING DESCRIPTION OF AMERICAN WHEAT GAMBLING.

FRANK NORRIS—wild, reckless, brilliant, Frank Norris—is dead. In his thirty-two years he had crowded enough of stirring incident to fill the lifetime of ordinary mortals.

In America they knew and admired him first as a San Francisco journalist, then as a war correspondent, lastly with an added fame as the author of "The Octopus."

He did not live to hear them praise "The Pit," the story of Chicago, which in its force and eloquence marked him as one of the best descriptive writers of our time.

The tale he tells is not in itself remarkable. But it is the surroundings in which he plunges his characters that are of great interest to Englishmen.

They are men and women of Chicago with whom he deals. We see how the American women stand apart, well dressed, cultivated, artistic, knowing nothing of the furious struggles of their husbands and fathers in the hunt for money. We see how even in their amusements business is never absent from the mind of the keen American men.

JEKYLL AND HYDE.

From the time when they leave school, in their pleasure, in their love-making, in their living, and almost in their dying, the struggle for gold is part of their existence.

Ah, these men of the city, what could women ever know of them, of their lives, of that other existence through which—freed from the influence of wife or mother, or daughter, or sister—they passed every day from nine o'clock till evening? It was a life in which women had no part, and in which, should they enter it, they would no longer recognise son or husband, or father or brother. The gentle-mannered fellow, clean-minded, clean-handed, of the breakfast or supper-table was one man. The other, who and what was he?

Down there, in the murk and grime of the business district, raged the Battle of the Street, and therein he was a being transformed, case-hardened, supremely selfish, asking no quarter; no, nor giving any. Fouled with the clutching and grappling of the attack, besmirched with the elbowing of low associates and obscure allies, he set his feet towards conquest, and mingled with the marchings of an army that surged for ever forward and back; now in merciless assault, beating the fallen enemy under foot; now in repulse, equally merciless, trampling down the auxiliaries of the day before in a panic dash for safety; always cruel, always selfish, always pitiless.

'The Pit' from which the novel draws its name is, says a writer in the "Daily Express," the wheat market on the Chicago Produce Exchange. "The Pits" are the arenas in the centre of the Exchange wherein the brokers stand during 'Change hours, and it is into this whirlpool for speculation that the characters are drawn.

There is nothing on earth quite like the Pit of Chicago. It is where the wheat that gives a living to the western farmer is sold; it is where the wheat that feeds millions of people in the Old World is sold. To corner the supply means vast prosperity to the western producers, and frightful suffering in the east, where the food of the nations rises by leaps and bounds.

THE UNREGARDED PUBLIC.

The caprice of the speculator may bring the pinch of famine among the vinedressers of Northern Italy, the coal miners of Western Russia, or the very poor in our own East End. But these are things of which the plungers in the wheat market do not think.

In the struggle for existence among the bulls and bears the public have no place. They are indefinite millions, timid, innocent people, as much out of place in the Pit as puppies in the cage of panthers. In the mutual struggle it is no matter if they crush them to death by the mere rolling of their bodies. Charity, mercy, consideration for others—they have no place in the Pit of Chicago.

Here is the picture of the place in full action upon the morning when great speculations were forward:—

The official reporter climbed to his perch in the little cage on the edge of the Pit, shutting the door after him. By now the chanting of the messenger boys was an uninterrupted chorus.

From all sides of the building and in every direction they crossed and recrossed each other, always running, their hands full of yellow envelopes. From the telephone alcoves came the prolonged, musical rasp of the callbells.

In the Western Union telegraph booths the keys of the multitude of instruments raged incessantly. Bare-headed young men hurried up to one another, conferred an instant comparing despatches, then separated, darting away at top speed. Men called to each other half-way across the building. Over by the bulletin boards, clerks and agents made careful memoranda of primary receipts, and noted down the amount of wheat on passage, the exports, and the imports.

THE OVERTURE.

And all these sounds—the clatter of the telegraph, the intoning of the messenger boys, the shouts and cries of the clerks and traders, the shuffle and trampling of hundreds of feet, the whirring of telephone signals—rose into the troubled air, and mingled overhead to form a vast note, prolonged, sustained, that reverberated from vault to vault of the airy roof, and issued from every doorway, every opened window, in one long roll of uninterrupted thunder.

In the Wheat Pit the bids, no longer obedient of restraint, began one by one to burst out, like the first isolated shots of a skirmish line. Grossman flung out an arm crying:—

"Sell twenty-five May at ninety-five and an eighth," while Kelly and Semple had almost simultaneously shouted, "Give seven-eighths for May!"

The official reporter had been leaning far over to catch the first quotations, one eye upon the clock at the end of the room. The hour and the minute-hands were at right angles.

Then suddenly, cutting squarely athwart the vague crescendo of the floor, came the single incisive stroke of a great gong. Instantly a tumult was unchained.

Arms were flung forward in strenuous gestures, and from above the crowding heads in the Wheat Pit a multitude of hands, eager, the fingers extended leaped into the air. All articulate expression was lost in the single explosion of sound, as the traders surged downwards to the centre of the Pit, grabbing each other, struggling towards each other, tramping, stamping, charging through with might and main.

Promptly the hand on the great dial above the clock stirred and trembled, and as though driven by the tempest breath of the Pit, moved upward through the degrees of its circle. It paused, wavered, stopped at length, and on the instant the hundreds of telegraph keys scattered throughout the building began clicking off the news to the whole country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific and Mackinac to Mexico, that the Chicago market had made a slight advance, and that May wheat, which had closed the day before at 93 3-8, had opened that morning at 94 1-2.

The story tells of how the hero Jadwin cornered the market; how as the price of wheat rose, a wave of prosperity ran over Western America, where the farmers were buying carriages and the women parlour organs and furniture. Yet at the same time that Jadwin was swimming forward on the tide of his success loaves in Italy shrank as small as a fist, and women and children were dying of starvation.

In this Mr. Norris was only repeating history with small exaggeration. The picture that he draws of this great speculator is of immense power. Wheat, wheat, wheat—it ran chanting through his head, driving out sleep and love and human affections.

But in the end the corner broke in a scene which we might consider impossible if we had not already received more descriptions which show that it is not exaggerated:—

The Pit was mad and drunk and frenzied; not a man of all those who fought and scrambled and shouted who knew what he or his neighbour did. They only knew that a support long thought to be secure was giving way not gradually, not evenly, but by horrible collapses and equally horrible upward leaps. Now it held, now it broke, now it re-formed again, rose again then again in hideous cataclysms fell from beneath their feet to lower depths than before. The official reporter leaned back in his place, helpless.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE LATE SIR HECTOR MACDONALD.

STORY OF HIS MARRIAGE.

SCOTLAND AND THE TRAGEDY.

GRIEF IN THE HIGHLANDS.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

The remains of Sir Hector Macdonald have reached King's Cross.

Several members of the family and friends of the deceased will travel with the body in the Scotch express to-night.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

An "Englishman's" cablegram, dated London, the 29th instant, says :—

Sir Hector Macdonald married Christina Macdonald Duncan, the daughter of a Perth Shipowner, in June, 1884, in Edinburgh. The marriage was kept secret till the 17th July, 1894, when the Court of Session granted a Decree Declarator of the marriage.

An "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London, the 29th instant, states :—

Consternation and poignant grief prevail in the Highlands over the sad end of Sir Hector Macdonald.

His brother says he has been seriously unwell lately and much worried for some time over matters not reflecting on his character. He was an exceptionally sensitive man.

The Press says that as he hesitated to return to Ceylon he received on Wednesday orders to depart immediately on pain of dismissal.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S INDISCRETION.

DISPARAGEMENT OF THE GERMAN NAVY.

LONDON, MARCH 29

Admiral Dewey, in an interview, declared that the United States Navy was the greatest in the world. He believed, he said, that the German Navy was greatly over-estimated. The recent American Naval manœuvres were an object lesson to the Kaiser.

President Roosevelt invited Admiral Dewey to White House to explain his indiscretion. Admiral Dewey expressed his regret, and declared that he meant nothing offensive, and was surprised that his off-hand remarks had been published.

His utterances have caused an unpleasant feeling in Berlin, but a diplomatic incident is not expected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

A special cablegram, dated London, 29th March, says :—

President Roosevelt has declined the invitation of the Kaiser to send a squadron to Kiel.

Admiral Dewey, in an interview, disparaged the German Navy. He declared the American Manœuvres in the Caribbean sea were an object lesson to the Kaiser.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CYCLONE IN MADAGASCAR.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

A violent cyclone has swept Madagascar and ravaged several coast towns. Houses and shops have been swept away.

THE TRAINING OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

A NEW ORDER.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The Admiralty has issued a circular regarding the changes in the existing system of training officers and men in the Navy. The circular is a complement to the scheme published at Christmas. One feature of the scheme is the promotion of warrant officers to Lieutenants but not higher.

THE AMERICAN COTTON TRADE.

STRIKE AT MASSACHUSETTS.

Cotton mills employing 1,700 (query 17,000) hands in Massachusetts cease work to-day in anticipation of a strike for an increase in wages. The Managers say that they cannot grant the increase and successfully compete in domestic and foreign markets.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 30.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Britannia, with the English Mails of the 20th instant, left here for Bombay at mid-night on Sunday.

THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

The Government majority against the bill for taxing land values was only 13.

SALE OF SCEPTRE.

PURCHASED BY LIEUT. BASS.

It is stated that Lieut. Bass of the 10th Hussars, at present stationed at Mhow, has purchased Sceptre, but whether the famous mare will leave England for India or remain at home to fill her season's engagements is unknown.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ARRIVAL AT ALLAHABAD.

ADDRESS BY THE MUNICIPALITY.

LORD CURZON'S REPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, MARCH 30.

After the breaking up of the shooting camp at Shikarganj the Viceroy proceeded to Allahabad. On his Excellency's arrival the Municipality presented him with an address to which his Excellency replied as follows :—

Gentlemen,—I should like to congratulate you upon your address, which though perhaps a trifle long seems to me to have been businesslike and to the point, and which has given me within a reasonable compass just what the head of the Government visiting a city for the first time likes to know, viz, a little bygone history, a concise account of recent events, and some idea of the work and wants of the Municipality. I regret that it is not until I am well advanced in my fifth year of office that I have found it possible to come to Allahabad. However, my arrangements, though they were not made with any such object, have had this advantage, that they enable me to visit Oudh and its capital under one Lieutenant-Governor while they have brought me to the other and principal seat of Government of the United Provinces under another. As I am responsible for giving the provinces their new name it seems only right that I should come and see how they are faring at the centre both of civil and judicial administration. An ample programme has been made out for me during my stay, so you need have no fear that I shall not become acquainted with those institutions to which you have referred with legitimate pride, and which makes this place the judicial and educational headquarters of this part of India. It is clear from your address that the dominating feature in the recent history of Allahabad, and the ultima ratio in determining your Municipal finances, has been plague. Since 1901 you have suffered from two severe epidemics which have carried off 10,000 of the people. Allahabad, however, is the awe of those places which throughout its plague campaign and in an increasing degree, as time has gone on, has exhibited those features of public attitude and Municipal policy that are not less gratifying to the Government to acknowledge than they are productive of local advantage. In the first place plague has stimulated to exceptional efforts the best spirits among you, and I could not better testify my own sense of the admirable work that has been done here in combating it than by the recent bestowal of the gold Kaiser-i-Hind medal upon your principal plague officer, Captain Fullerton, as well as two silver medals upon other good workers one of whom I am glad to see before me. Secondly, there has been here a continuous record of good will and co-operation between the authorities and the people. Lastly, as regards disinfection in particular there has been an organised and sytematic plan applied to wide areas and producing large results This is no doubt the best way of proceeding. Inoculation is the wisest prophylactic for the individual and also for masses of individual. You may thereby give a man immunity even before he is assailed, but when the disease has come then evacuation and disinfection on a large scale are the only means of checking its ravages in Allahabad. I understand this to be so thoroughly realised that the very steps which have sometimes in ignorant localities produced suspicion and even riot are here eagerly clamoured for by the people themselves who have learnt to test their efficacy. I understand further that you are adopting on an increased scale a precautionary experiment which I have seen nowhere else, viz, the institution of health camps outside the city for persons who may desire to live under more sanitary conditions than is sometimes possible inside. This seems to me a very proper use of local funds. As regards the principles that regulate the policy of Government in respect of octroi a reply to a Municipal address is perhaps hardly the place in which I should be expected to state or vindicate them at length. Broadly speaking, one may say that there are certain articles such as salt, opium, mineral oil, and exciseable articles, of which the State must reserve to itself the taxable monopoly and cannot surrender it to subordinate bodies. There is a wider class of articles, partly imported by sea and partly indigenous upon which a limited octroi is permitted on condition that both classes of article are similarly treated. The one danger that the Government have to be on their guard against is lest a form of taxation devised and defended in purely local interests and fairly applicable, therefor, to article of local consumption should be converted into a transit duty on trade in general. This is not admirable since it would mean using a local benefit to inflict a public injury within the limits of these principles. The Government of India have been liberal in granting exemptions and exceptions in the favour of cities whose incomes it has been imposible to recruit from other sources, and Allahabad is one of the Municipalities to which we have been most generous. There is only one other matter to which you have alluded, and that is the breakdown that has I understand twice attended the pumping arrangements in your water works. This was very bad luck, but even bad luck is not always unattended with beneficial consequences, and in the present case it will, I imagine have suggested to you the desirability of making some provision by the supply of a spare engine or of spare parts of an engine to protect you against a similar misfortune in the future. I must acknowledge the kind words which you have interpolated in your address since it was first composed with reference to the recent reduction in taxation which we announced in the Budget Debate at Calcutta. The pleasure to which you have given expression, and which is, I believe entertained by all classes of the community throughout India, cannot possibly exceed that which was felt by the members of the Government in being at length able to grant a considerable measure of financial relief to the poor. I will not detain you further, gentlemen, but will conclude by thanking you for your cordial reception of which I shall always retain a memento in the shape of the handsome box that lies before me

THE CALCUTTA POLICE COURTS.

THE NEED FOR REFORM.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

In a letter to the Government of Bengal the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association cordially supports the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in pressing for early reforms in the Calcutta Police Courts. The Courts in their letter to the Association say:—"It has always seemed an anomaly to the Council that in Calcutta where the work is unquestionably heavier, there should only be two stipendiary magistrates whereas Bombay and Madras have four each. It is true that in Calcutta there are more honorary magistrates, but in practice the work done by these gentlemen is not always of a very satisfactory character, and difficulties experienced in constituting benches and in obtaining the services of magistrates willing to sit for a full day are serious obstacles to their effective disposal of the cases referred to them." For these and other reasons contained in the letter the Association earnestly hope that the serious evil now pressed again on the Government of Bengal may be speedily remedied.

THE CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

AN INCREASE OF DUES.

It is notified by the Government of Bengal that as the estimated income of the Port Commissioners from the 1st April, 1903, after deducting therefrom the estimated expenditure for the above period will be insufficient for the payment of sums which under the provisions of the Port Act are payable during the year to the Secretary of State in and to the holders of debentures, from the 1st proximo the Port Commissioners will charge upon all goods landed from or shipped into any sea-going vessel an additional due which shall approximate four annas per ton except for export and bunker-coal which shall be free. Woods transhipped within the port are exempt ; also ballast with the exception of dressed stone.

LORD AMPTHILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, MARCH 30.

Lord Ampthill, accompanied by Mr. Wynch, Private Secretary and Captain the Hon'ble R. Lygon, A.-D.-C., left Madras last night for Paumben. The departure was private.

THE MADRAS-MARINA RAILWAY.

A suggestion has been issued by Sir George Arbuthnot that the Judges of the High Court and members of the Chambers of Commerce and the Trades Association should close at 4-20 p. m. on Wednesday next to enable all to attend the public meeting convened by the Sheriff to protest against the proposed construction of a loop line along the Marina foreshore.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S RETURN.

SCENES AT SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON

London March 15—Mr Chamberlain reached Southampton in the ss. Norman Castle yesterday at 7 o'clock. As soon as the steamer cast anchor she was boarded by Lord Selborne and a deputation from Birmingham who presented Mr. Chamberlain with an address of welcome which included a high tribute to Mrs. Chamberlain. After this ceremony had been concluded and Mr. Chamberlain had expressed his hearty appreciation of the reception which had been accorded to him he was escorted by the Mayor and Councillors of Southampton to Ladkey Hall where an address from the people of Southampton was presented to him in the presence of 1,200 persons. Mr. Chamberlain's first words in reply were, "I warn you, in your generous appreciation, not to over estimate the results actually achieved". He went on to say that it was impossible in the twinkling of an eye to undo a long record of vacillation and weakness. He assured them that they could accept readily the assurances of the Boer and Duch leaders that they would accept the new situation

There was a very large and distinguished company at Waterloo station when the special train in which Mr. Chamberlain travelled from Southampton arrived. Among those present were the Prime Minister (Mr. Balfour), Lord Roberts, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Strathcona, the Agents-General for Australia and 300 other notabilities. They heartily welcomed Mr. Chamberlain back to London. At the special request of the Colonial Secretary the route by which he would travel on leaving Waterloo station had been kept a secret, but huge crowds of people, consisting chiefly of working men and women, had collected at Westminster Bridge and Princess Gate, and they gave him a magnificent reception.

CHINA'S MILLIONS.

London Mach 15th—The Board of Revenue's census estimates the population of China at 426,000,000. The population has hitherto been set down at 383,000,000.

VENEZUELA'S TROUBLES.

GREAT BRITAIN'S THREAT.

London, March 15th—Though America is willing to recognise the blockade of the Orinoco, if Venezuela has sufficient vessels to render it effective, Great Britain, to the dismay of President Castro, recognising that the blockade will entail hardships on British Guiana and Trinidad, has threatened to recognise as a belligerency the revolution, and apply the laws of neutrality by closing all British ports.

AMERICAN EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

London March 15.—Irish Americans are making a strong appeal to their countrymen to stop the rush of emigration to Canada. They are urging intending emigrants to keep out of the clutches of the King.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S VISIT TO ADEN.

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, Commander, G. S. Hewett, R. I. M., which sailed last evening for Aden, conveyed their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote to that port. Their Excellencies were accompanied by Col. Croly, R. A. M. C., Mr. Claude Hill, Private Secretary, and Captain Balmain, A. D. C. Though the departure was private the following gentlemen were present at the Apollo Bunder to see there Excellencies off. Col. W. H. Riddel, Commanding the Bombay District, Captain F. L. Vincent, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain W. S. Goodridge, R. N., Director Royal Indian Marine, the Hon'ble Mr. E. C. Cappel, acting Commissioner of Customs, Mr. E. Gray, Collector of Customs, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sir Harkissondas Narotumdas, Captain Crawford, Commanding the Bodyguard, and Rissaldar Shaik Abdool Hamid, Native A. D. C. Colonel Owen, Colonel Croly, Captain Balmain and Mr. Claude Hill Preceded their Excellencies to the Apollo Bunder, in a carriage and pair from Government House. Shortly after 5 p. m. their Excellencies accompanied by Captain the Honble C. B. F. Greville drove to the Bunder, escorted by a detachment of the Body guard. After a brief conversation with those present at the Bunder their Excellencies embarked on board the Royal Indian Marine launch Bee which conveyed them to the Clive. The Clive is expected to reach Aden on the morning of the 6th April and returns to Bombay with their Excellencies on the 15th April.

The Clive also carries the undermentioned details to Aden :—2 men, 2 women, and one child, 3 public and one private followers, Ordnance Department ; two men, 1st Bombay Grenadiers ; one man and 2 public followers, Supply and Transport followers ; one man, unattached list, and 3 men, 23rd Bombay Rifles.

THE BIOGRAPH AND THE DURBAR.

THE American Biograph re-appeared in Bombay last night when a fairly large house at the Novelty Theatre expressed its high appreciation of the exhibition. While the earlier series of pictures were being shown there were a few slight hitches in the working of the machine, but the spectators were tolerant and the difficulties were happily surmounted. The main interest of the show centred in the series of Delhi Durbar pictures which were remarkably realistic. They began with the State Entry and great elephant procession into Delhi, and included scenes in the Amphitheatre at the Durbar, the review of Native Chiefs Retainers, and the great review of the Durbar troops. The pictures, without exception are wonderful in their clearness and naturalness. There is an almost entire absence of flicker in the reproduction and the figures move at a perfectly natural pace. Perhaps the most remarkable of the series, as it certainly was the most strikingly picturesque and the varied of the Durbar Shows, is the reproduction of the Native Retainers Review. The most bizarre of the details of that extraordinary procession have been photographed, and the only thing wanting to make the reconstitution of the scene complete, is the absence of colour. Of the scenes at the Durbar itself there are pictured the entry of the Mutiny Veterans into the arena, the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and the Viceroy and Lady Curzon with a view of the Amphitheatre, while the National Anthem was being sung, this being followed by the presentation of H. H the Nizam who was the first of the Chiefs to tender congratulations to the King-Emperor through the Viceroy. The Durbar pictures are appropriately followed by a very fine reproduction of the procession in which the Crowned King and Queen returned from Westminster after the Coronation. Besides views of the Durbar and Coronation, which are alone well worth seeing, there are many other interesting and amusing pictures all of which are developed on the screen with perfect clearness, and steadiness. The public will, however, be most interested in the pictures of the Durbar, and these are entirely satisfactory.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

PRESENTATION OF AWARDS.

The annual distribution of the prizes, certificates, and scholarships to the students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, took place last evening at the premises of the Institute, Parel, The Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Chief Justice of Bombay, presided and there was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen.

OPENING REMARKS.

The Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch, Chairman of the Institute, in opening the proceedings said: On behalf of the Board of Trustees I beg to thank you for your presence here this afternoon. With the official year which closes to-morrow, this Institute will have completed its 15th year, and in accordance with custom, I shall, with your permission, place before you a short account of the year's work. In the past difficulty was experienced in providing each student with the necessary practical training in the Institute's workshops. In view of the importance attaching to this part of the training the work-shops have been extended as far as practicable, and although there is need for further extension such additions as were readily practicable have been carried out during the past year. The Electrical Engineering Department, which I referred to last year as a possible extension in the scope of the Institute, has now been established although at the moment it is not as fully equipped with apparatus as the Board would desire. During the last session we have had more students on our rolls than during the preceding five or six years. In fact the demand for admission has increased to such an extent that at the commencement of the last session the Trustees had to consider the means by which they might limit the number of students. The applications for entrance exceeded the number for whom accommodation was available by about a hundred, and it had to be considered by what means the surplus number might be eliminated. The alternatives were to either increase the amount of fees payable by the student and thus make the money qualification the test for entrance or to subject the appplicants to an examination by the results of which the applicants should be admitted. The Trustees decided, and decided, wisely, I think you will admit upon the latter alternative. It is hoped that in securing a generally higher level of education preliminary to admission the Institute may be able to demand a higher standard in the annual examinations, with the result that we shall secure a better class of trained students to send out into the world. The syllabus of instruction has been revised and the Board has under consideration the modification of the rules regulating the award of the Full Technological certificates. It will be noticed from those who appear before us this afternoon, as students from Bengal, the Punjab, Madras, Mysore, the Southern Mahratha Country, Guzerat, Central India, Baroda, Indore, Goa, besides representatives of every class and community from the town and neighbourhood of Bombay that the Institute attracts students from practically every class of India. It is scarcely to be wondered at, therefore, that there is a great diversity in the occupations followed by our students in their active careers. Unfortunately, I have not a recent list showing the nature of the occupations of all our students. The one that I have consulted shows that a considerable proportion were engaged in business on their own account. A large number was employed as mechanical engineers and assistant mechanical engineers, a considerable number as managers and engineers in charge of ginning factories, some as assistants in workshops, some as masters in institutions similar to our own, a few as mechanics and a few as draftsmen, a few as machinery erectors, and some in works connected with cotton manufacture and other kindred industries. It would appear, therefore, that the past students of this Institution have found a variety of careers of a remunerative kind. It may be reasonably hoped that those who will start with somewhat higher preliminary education than in former times and undergo a course of study of a higher class will be able to take their places in the battle of life well equipped to earn an honest livelihood to their own benefit and to the benefit of the country which stands sadly in need of industrial development. I have already briefly referred to the initiation of classes intended to train our students in electrical science and engineering and my remarks would not be complete if I did not express the anxiety which the Trustees have regarding the means of financing this very important branch of the curriculum of the Institute. The Trustees desire that this branch of the Institute should be thoroughly well supplied with all the apparatus necessary to give the students a theoretical and practical training of the very best kind. But the question of finance is a very difficult one. The Trustees feel sure that the deep interest which the Government of this country takes in the advancement of technical education and the sympathy which his Excellency has in the work of this Institute will be the means of securing to the Board the funds necessary for this very important object. If a larger number of students is to be accommodated the Board will have to take into serious consideration not only the extension of our premises, which will be a very costly matter, but also the possible need of adding to the staff of instructors. I am glad to be able to state that the efficiency of the Institute has been maintained and that the discipline of the students is well spoken of. I would give one word of advice to the students leaving the Institute in regard to their future career. It is that whatever their occupation may be they should take a whole-hearted interest in it and endeavour to be thoroughly qualified in the duties which they have to perform. Perfect mastery of one's work will always ensure a proper recognition and suitable acknowledgement from those with whom they may be in contact. I wish them all every success in the life which lies before them. In conclusion I beg to express on behalf of the Board the satisfaction they feel at the work done during the year by the Principal and his able staff.

The Chairman distributed the awards, which included fifteen scholarships and prizes ; presentation of three Full Technological certificates in Engineering ; admission of 26 students to Licenses, twenty-one of whom were Licentiates of Michanical Engineering and five were Licentiates of Textile Manufacture ; and award of the Lord Reay Gold medal.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins in addressing the gathering said :—

It is in accordance with the fitness of things that the City of Bombay, where Indian commerce and industry have reached so high a level, should possess the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for the education and training of its young handicraftsmen and mechanics. It is now 15 years since the Institute was founded to commemorate the event in her late Majesty's reign with which its title is associated, and it was its good fortune to have been inaugurated under the auspices of one so versed in educational problems as Lord Reay, whose name has ever been held in the highest esteem in this City. (Applause.) Since then the Institute has met with sympathetic support from successive Governors, its management has been entrusted to gentlemen of experience and ability, and the training of the students has been in qualified hands with the result that it has gained a popularity which may be measured by the fact that claimants for admission to its advantages have to be rejected for want of adequate space. It is a commonplace that India has hitherto been essentially an agricultural country, but there are signs that she is entering on an industrial age, and it must be the earnest hope not only of those who train her destinies, but of all who wish her well that a future of prosperity is awaiting her in that direction. But if their hope is to be realized, there must be the fitting means to hand of which not the least important part is the skilled and trained workmen : and it is as a step towards supplying this need that the scope of this institute must command the approval of all thoughtful men. It is time that the output in relation to the immense field to be supplied may be insignificant but the students that pass through a course of training here will in some degree, leaven the mass with which they are brought into contact, while over and above this the Institute possessed the value that it furnishes an example of what can be done and should be an incentive to the establishment of similar institutions which by their combined operation may help to train in appreciable numbers the men required for the industrial development of the country. Technical education, and perhaps still more scientific research, recently described by His Excellency the Viceroy as "the apex of educational advancement," have long been topics of interest here, and the gratifying announcement that Mr. Tata's splendid benefaction will shortly take practical shape cannot fail to have been greeted with satisfaction in this City. (Applause.) It is by educational opportunities of this class that India's energies can be so influenced as that her own people will learn to develop the resources which nature has placed within their reach. We have testimony of the practical interest the Trustees take in the welfare of the students in the endeavours that are being made to secure for them a thorough training in electrical science and engineering, the advantages of which, I hope, may soon be realized by the early introduction into Bombay of electricity as an essential part of our daily requirements. The students of the Institute—not the prize winners alone, but all—are to be congratulated on the opportunities here afforded them : they are taught the principles which underlie the progress from blind force to accuracy and skill and to regard as essential not only the amount, but also the quality of their work, and so to appreciate the true dignity of labour. The discipline thus acquired will assuredly manifest itself not only in their work but also in their lives, furnishing them with that bracing influence on the characters of which we all stand in need, and nowhere more than here in India. Each man is born with his own aptitudes, and who knows but that among those to whom I now am speaking there may not be one who by his inventive genius will unlock the gates to some of nature's mysteries, or place before an admiring and grateful world some cunningly conceived contrivance, whereby to control in ways as yet unknown the forces that lie around us. Therefore let each one strive to be "something of worth and value." (Applause.)

On the motion of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Sir Lawrence Jenkins for presiding on the occasion.

The proceedings then terminated.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya presiding.

MR. HALLUMS' SALARY.

Mr. James Macdonald moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction be given to Mr. H. G. Hallums, Inspector in the Health Department, being allowed to draw a personal allowance of such amount as would make his total emoluments not less than Rs. 350 per mensem, the sanction being subject to the understanding that Mr. Hallums was to contribute for pension only on the actual salary proper drawn by him from time to time.

The resolution was adopted.

SELECTION OF BANKS FOR MUNICIPAL DEPOSITS.

On the motion of Mr. James Macdonald the Corporation approved, under section 122 of the Municipal Act III of 1888, as amended by Act 1 of 1894, of the selection of the following banks for the deposit during 1903-04 at interest in current account or for any fixed periods up to the limit of six months, of such surplus moneys at the credit of the Municipal Fund as were referred to in Sub-section (2) of the above quoted section :—(1) the Bank of Bengal, (2) the Comptoir National Escompte de Paris, (3) the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, (4) the National Bank of India, (5) the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, (6) the Mercantile Bank, and (7) the Yokohama Specie Bank.

MUNICIPAL AUDITORS' LEAVE.

The Corporation considered a letter to the Secretary from Mr. A. Thomson, Municipal Auditors, applying for three months' leave and requesting that he might be permitted to make the necessary arrangements in conjunction with his colleague for the performance of his duties.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola proposed that Mr. Thomson be informed that the Corporation did not think the leave was admissible to him under the Leave Rules. He said the metter was fully discussed at the Standing Committee who came to the conclusion that the leave rules did not apply to the auditors, who were engaged to perform certain work for a certain remuneration and could not therefore be considered as Municipal servants.

Mr. S. D. Khote thought it was rather hard that Mr. Thomson should not be granted any leave. It would be remembered that on the death of one of the auditors, it was Mr. Thomson who carried on the duties of both the auditors until the Corporation appointed Mr. Gupte. He (Mr. Khote) admitted that it was a difficult question and so far as the leave rules went, the leave applied for by Mr. Thomson was not admissible. He moved an amendment to the effect that the opinion of the Municipal Solicitors be obtained on the subject and submitted to the Corporation at their next meeting.

Mr. D. E. Wacha opposed the amendment. He said the question was so plain that it was not necessary to obtain counsel's opinion on it. If the auditors wanted to go on leave, they could do so after making proper arrangement for the performance of their work.

Mr. Baptista moved another amendment to the effect that Mr. Thomson be informed that the Corporation did not think leave was admissible to him under the leave rules, but that they had no objection to his absenting himself for the period after making arrangement, to the satisfaction of the Standing Commitee for the carrying on of the work during his absence.

On a division, Mr. Khote's amendment was carried.

BORROWING POWERS OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

On the motion of Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thakersey the Corporation adopted the report of their committee on the proposal to obtain borrowing powers similar to those exercised by the London County Council. The report has already appeared in these columns.

CLEANING THE HOUSES TWICE.

On the motion of Dr. Dinshaw Master, it was resolved to request the Commissioner to report whether it was not desirable in the interests of the health of the city to have the previes in all the houses of the city cleaned twice in 24 hours ; and what would be approximate annual increase in the cost, if such a procedure were adopted.

DESIGNATIONS AND GRADES OF OFFICERS.

Dr. N. N. Katrak proposed, that the Municipal Commissioner be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that it is desirable that he should now again prepare and bring before the Standing Commitee, under Section 79 of the Municipal Act, a schedule setting forth the designations and grades of the officers and servants who should, in his opinion, be maintained and the amount and nature of the salaries, fees and allowances which he proposes should be paid to each

The proposition was agreed to.

BURIAL PLACES ON QUEEN'S ROAD.

Mr. Hormasjee Shapurji Vakil moved that the Commissioner be requested to report what steps, if any, he proposed to take to get the burial places on the Queen's Road closed. He said that as far back as the year 1889 Sir Charles Ollivent the then Commissioner stated that are long many of the cemeteries existing at that time should be closed on sanitary grounds. If the Commissioner was of opinion fourteen years ago that these burial places should be closed, it stood to reason that with plague raging among them, they ought to be closed if it was considered by the Commissioner and his advisers that it endangered the health of the people living in the locality. He distinctly gave the Corporation to understand that he had no intention of injuring the sentiments and feelings of the Mahamedan community, who made use of those burial places and for whom he had the highest respect.

Mr. Jagneohan Vandravandas seconded the motion.

The hon. Mr. Ibrahim said that the form in which Mr. Hormusjee had submitted his motion was certainly calculated to injure the feelings and sentiments of the Mahomedan community. The motion was tantanmount to a mandate given by the Corporation to the Commissioner that the burial places should be closed. He hoped that the Corporation would pause before they passed such a proposition.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha thought that a matter like that ought to be left to the discretion of the Municipal Commissioner—an officer in whom they had such implicit faith and confidence. If the Commissioner thought that some action should be taken in the matter, he would consult the leaders of the Mahomedan Community and take action on his own motion.

Mr. Baptista and Dr. Dadachanjee also opposed the motion.

Mr. Hormujee in reply on the debate observed that his motion had been misunderstood. He did ask the Commissioner to close the burial places, but to submit his report on the same.

The motion on being put to the vote, only the proposer and seconder voting in its favour.

HEALTH CAMPS.

On the motion of Mr. K. N. Wadia it was resolved to request to inform the Corporation if it would not be possible for him to make no charges for the maintenance of Healt Camps of the different commitees during plague time.

Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee and other members complained that when lakhs and lakhs had been spent by the Municipality towards the mitigation of the sufferings of the poor from plague, that the Commissioner should try to obtain only a trifling amount by levying charges on those who resorted to Health Camps and who were also made to pay for water laid on these camps.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday the 16th proximo.

ARRIVAL OF THE PORTUGUESE GUNBOAT ZAIRE.

THE Portuguese gunboat Zaire, Commander D. B. deCosta Mesquetella, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Goa, which port she left on the 28th instant.

ACCORDING to the Vancouver (B. C.) correspondent of the "Daily Mail," Mr. John Kerr Sperling, of Klondyke, has by deed of gift handed over to King Edward a gold-mining claim on the left fork of Eureka Creek, thus making his Majesty the owner of a Klondyke gold mine.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN RAILWAY METHODS.

COAL AND IRON TRADES.

AMERICAN COTTON POSITION.

LONDON, MARCH, 13.

ALTHOUGH it covers a good deal of familiar ground the "Report on a Visit to America" by Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Yorke, which has been issued during the week by the Board of Trade, is a document of peculiar value. It will be remembered that Lieut.-Colonel Yorke's mission was to investigate and report on American railway practice and the report naturally takes the form of a comparison between English and American methods. No one is equipped for the purpose with a more extensive knowledge of the subject than the chief inspecting officer of railways to the Board of Trade, and his conclusions are those of an unbiassed and highly competent expert. The first part of the report deals with steam railway practice, and speaking generally, English methods come out of the ordeal with flying colours, but the comparison does not apply to such branches of the subject as freight-handling methods, railway rates, and working statistics, these are not touched upon. The two other sections of the report concern street railways subways and high speed electric interurban railways. Lieut.-Colonel Yorke's verdict as to these is—we have much to learn. Dealing in the first place with permanent way methods, Col. Yorke points out that as regards weight of rails and the number of sleepers, there is not very much difference between the two countries, but that in several respects the advantage is with English practice. The absence in the American system of chairs and the use of spikes instead of screws or fang bolts to fasten the rails to the ties is unfavourably commented upon, and the English method is held to give the best results. One point, however, is awarded to America for the plan of making the rails break joint so that the weak spot on one side of the track is supported by the continuous rail on the other side.

Colonel Yorke finds little to admire and much to deprecate in the American signalling. It is, he says, in an inchoate condition, there being no uniformity of practice throughout the country. "Some portions of the principal roads are fully signalled, but on many others hardly any signals are used, and even where signals are used, their shapes, colours, and meanings vary upon different lines." Block working is confined to 25,000 miles out of a total mileage of 200,000, and is not so strictly interpreted as in England. Single lines, which form the bulk of American railroads, are operated almost entirely on the "train order" system, and there are no less than thirteen standard forms of "train orders" in use. In England, adds Col. Yorke drily, the train order system was long ago abandoned as troublesome and dangerous. In the matter of automatic signalling which is being extensively adopted in America, Col. Yorke observes that there are several difficulties in the way of its adoption in England, such as fogs and the existence of numerous industrial sidings on the main lines. But it is "merely a labour-saving device. No doubt it eliminates the risks due to mistakes of signalmen, but it introduces other risks peculiar to itself due either to inefficient maintenance, to failure of the mechanism, to weather, and to accidents of various sorts." Col. Yorke concludes that while the applicability of the system to main-lines in England cannot yet be determined it will prove exceedingly useful in "tubes," subways, tunnels, and especially on electrically operated lines.

Col. Yorke devotes little space to theorising about big locomotives. He admits at once that we can never hope to equal America in the size of our engines and cars. Turning to the long freight car issue, Col. Yorke remarks that the important factor in the case is the carrying capacity of the car in relation to its weight and not the length of the car. A popular American 50-ft. steel framed car has a capacity of 50 tons (of 2,000 lbs.) and a tare of about 20 tons, the total weight per axle being 17 tons 10 cwt. Both the London and North Western and the Great Western Companies have built 20-ton four-wheeled wagons which give the same proportion of paying load to dead load as the 50-ton American wagon. Col. Yorke comes to the conclusion that the four-wheeled wagon of improved design and increased capacity is best suited to our particular needs. As a means of improvement he suggests the use of 33-in. car wheels instead of 36-in. wheels. It appears that the automatic coupling mechanism is still far from perfect, and Lieutenant-Colonel Yorke echoes some "severe criticisms" by the Inter-State Commerce Commission on the condition of the air brakes on freight cars. He does not believe that the problem of safely working heavy American freight trains down steep grades by means of the air brake has yet been mastered. "And when it is remembered that some of the large American engines require three men on the foot-plate, viz., driver, fireman, and assistant fireman, and that the train crew consists of a conductor and two, three, or four brakesmen, it may be questioned whether the economies claimed for the American methods are as great as is sometimes hastily assumed." A tribute to the American system of choosing railway men concludes the report on steam railroads.

While those who were behind the scenes and probably even the man in the street, anticipated that there would be a good balance of increase in the output of British coal in 1902, no one is likely to have expected that the improvement on 1901 would be so much as it has been. That advance, which is well over eight million tons, is one of the largest that has ever taken place in a single year, in the annals of the British coal trade. The increase in our coal shipments abroad—including bunker coals—in 1902 was about 2 3-4 millions of tons, or little more than one-third of the total increase of output. After deduction of this large item, the exact increase of output remaining for other purposes was 5,408,000 tons. This quantity has to be spread over such a multitude of different uses that it cannot readily be assigned to one or two in particular. It is tolerably clear that the iron trade absorbed a considerably increased consumption, but it is also probable that manufacturing industry generally, with few exceptions, made larger demands on our coal output in 1902 than in the previous year. The output of coal in the United States in 1902 is computed at about the same figure as that of 1901, so that we have relatively regained some part of the difference against us in comparisons with our American cousins, during the last few years, but it is not at all likely that the supremacy as a coal producing country, which we lost five years ago, will ever again be recovered, seeing that the American output is now between 30 and 40 million tons a year ahead of our own.

The present situation of the British iron trade is remarkable, not to say phenomenal. The prices of raw material continue high. Blast furnace coke is fully 1s. per ton higher than at this time last year, and Spanish ore is about 6d. per ton higher, which means together an increase cost per ton of pig iron of over 2s. per ton. On the other hand Middlesborough pig iron ranges from 3s. to 4s. per ton higher than it did at this time in 1902, and Scotch warrants at Glasgow are quoted 3s. per ton higher. These higher prices are mainly due to the increased demand from the United States, and to the general appreciation in the value of raw material. Of course the influence on finished products, which have not appreciated to a corresponding extent, but, on the contrary, have declined in value, has been most disastrous. Take shipplates as a case in point. Of all the individual products of British steel works ship plates and angles are quantitatively the most important. The total annual output of the two together over the last four years is not much, if any, short of a million and a half tons annually. The partial collapse in the shipbuilding industry and the increased cost of raw material, including coal iron ore, and pig iron has left this allied industry in the parlous condition typefied by the recent report of the South Durham Steel and Iron Company, which has only made a profit last year of £33,242, against £179,296 for 1899, and £125,834 in 1900. But this does not, as some have argued, imply any reflection upon the steel manufacturer. The difference in price against him is very considerable. Steel angles are now quoted at 7s. 6d. per ton, and steel plates at 2s. to

3s. 6d. per ton under last year's March prices, and when to this is added the increased cost of raw material, the total balance to the bad will not, on an average, be much under 10s. per ton. It happens that at present it is the firms producing steel plates and angles that are most hard hit, but it might equally well have been firms producing other finished products.

Some very interesting figures are to be found in the statement of the value of the imports and exports of Canada for 1902. The trade during the fiscal year amounted to £84,782,000, as against £77,380,000 during 1901, and represented an increase of 91·7 per cent. over the returns for 1895. These returns show that the imports from Great Britain increased over the previous year to the extent of some £1,200,000; from the United States over £2,000,000; from Germany over £900,000 (largely due, however, to the sugar item, a corresponding decrease occurring in this import from Belgium); from France about £300,000. In exports the increases have principally been to Great Britain (£2,400,000); British Africa (£550,000); Australia (£100,000); Germany (£100,000). There was a falling off of about £200,000 in the exports to the United States. The largest increase in exports of Canadian produce was under the head of agricultural products (nearly £2,500,000) followed by animals and animals products (£750,000); fisheries about the same; manufactures nearly £500,000; forest products £400,000. The produce of the mines show a decrease of about £1,000,000. Canada shows, in fact, the largest percentage of increase during the past six years of any of the twelve principal commercial countries publishing trade statistics.

The upward movement in the prices of commodities which began in January was carried still further in February. Mr. Sauerbeck's index number worked out at the end of last month was 70·2 against 69.5 in January and 69.1 in December. The mean of the monthly numbers in 1902, was 69; in 1901, 70; in 1900, 75; in 1899, 68; in 1898, 64; in 1897, 62; and in 1896, 61. The advance this year has been distinctly greater in raw materials than in food products. Raw textiles have all moved upward since Christmas, except wool, which had previously risen, and iron and steel have also become dearer. This higher tendency in the prices of raw materials must be taken as an indication of greater activity in the markets for manufactures, and this view is, in fact, confirmed by the general tenour of the reports of the markets for manufactures, although in some departments of the engineering and other trades consuming iron and steel prices of the finished products have not yet fully followed the advance in raw iron. Reviewing the trade position generally, Mr. Sauerbeck observes that it seems to be fairly good; there is a better demand for iron, the activity in the United States is maintained, and in Germany confidence is growing.

In their circular dated New York, February 27 Messrs. Hubbard Bros. and Co. describe the American cotton position as follows:—"We have finally reached and passed the highest price of the past two years under the influence of the continued bad weather in the South-west and the operation of the various interests which are acting on the long side. The spinner has not been so much in evidence during the past week as earlier in the month, having now in his possession the largest reserve supplies for many years. But the other interests have as yet shown little disposition to liquidate their holding, acting on the belief that the trade demand will continue to the end of the season, and that their holdings will finally pass into the hands of the spinners at higher prices than those now ruling. There are believed to be at least four distinct parties interested in the working for higher markets—one in New Orleans, two in New York and Liverpool, and a fourth commonly called the Syrian contingent. So far all the accidents of the winter weather and the disposition of the spinner to secure reserve supplies have worked in favour of the higher prices at present prevailing. A reduction of crop estimates has resulted from the bad weather, and speculative activity has increased at high prices. We are now on a basis of values always regarded in the past as an exceedingly dangerous level, and it is generally recognised that the situation now depends on the action of the spinners. If they continue to follow the advance the bulls will continue to do their utmost to assist in making a higher market. In the other hand, if they decide to avail themselves of their large reserve stocks and fall back on their favourite hand-to-mouth policy, the different holders may be expected to gradually liquidate the holdings either on each other or on the speculative public. This view of the situation has not been generally taken, nor is it at all a popular one; but it is hardly possible to believe that the spinner, who is the ultimate buyer, will continue to follow the advance unless he is compelled to do so by actual exhaustion of the crop. And the crop question can only be tested and determined when the weather, which has been bad for the past three to four months, becomes normal. At the moment the general view of the markets is to regard the holdings of these four different parties as so large and so strongly held that there is no other course for the market but to advance to extreme prices."

THE LATE MR. RUSTOM FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.

A YOUNG life, full of bright promise and hope for the well-being of this journal, has, it is indeed most sad to say, been prematurely cut off, aye, at the very time that its need was the sorest. Mr. Rustom Framjee C. Mehta breathed his last on Friday noon to the profound sorrow of his father, the proprietor of the "Kaiser-i-Hind," and the grief of hundreds of sorrowing friends and relations. A young man of fair parts, who under excellent training of some of our veteran leaders in political life, was fast growing into a considerable politician himself, of great assiduity, quick intelligence, and, above all, of a thoroughly unblemished character who really wore the white flower of a blameless life, has, by a cruel fate been lost to us. Never did a young man show such exemplary readiness to profit by self-education and the lessons learned before his very eyes in the art of useful citizenship. Quick of comprehension, sympathetic by nature, extremely broad-minded; and tolerant of all shades of opinion, without being dogmatic himself, Mr. Rustom Mehta had developed in him all those germs which, in the ripeness of age and maturity of experience, would have made him an independent and fair-minded journalist of no mean fame in our local politics. A friend of all that was sound and healthy in the community—social and intellectual, and an enemy and hater of all shams and rampant opportunism, he was indeed much admired by those who came into intimate contact with him. Extremely modest, he never obtruded his personality but always remained in the background, silently doing his duty as a soldier of truth, faithfully following the precepts of Robert Knight. The loss of such a life at any time is to be lamented. But it is more to be lamented, seeing that it has been cut off in the very prime of his young, and alas, I sadder still to see that this calamity has befallen to the family only within five weeks of the celebration of his marriage. The pang of this poignant grief is indeed greatly intensified by this melancholy circumstance, and it only remains for the writer to express his sincere condolence to the aged father, the founder of this press, now bereft of his only son, his hope and joy to the widow, and the other members of the family in this their darkest hour. Though it may be half a sin, as the poet sadly sings, to put in words the grief which one feels on such a dismal occasion, so common to our humanity, yet words of comfort are essential. They like dull narcotics numb the inward pain and assuage that grief within which is unspeakable.—Kaiser-i-Hind.

THE STORY OF "THE PIT."

(Concluded from page 4.)

On the wall overhead the indicator on the dial was rocking back and forth like the mast of a ship caught in a monsoon. The price of July wheat no man could so much as approximate. The fluctuations were no longer by fractions of a cent but by ten cents fifteen cents, twenty-five cents at a time. On one side of the Pit wheat sold at ninety cents, on the other at a dollar and a quarter.

And all the while, above the din upon the floor above the tremblings and shoutings of the Pit, there seemed to thrill and swell that appalling roar of the wheat itself coming in, coming on like tidal wave, bursting through, dashing barriers aside, rolling like a measureless, almighty river, from the farms of Iowa and the ranches of California, on to east—to the bakeshops and hungry mouths of Europe.

Such is the story of the Pit, one of the most remarkable products of our modern civilisation.

FIRE AT KHETWADI.

DESTRUCTION OF A SCHOOL AND LIBRARY.

EARLY this morning a fire broke out at the corner of Khetwadi Main Road and Ardeshir Dady Street, by which a two storeyed house in which a school and a library were located, was totally destroyed. The ground floor of the building was occupied by shops and godowns. One of the shops belonged to Megji Vakhatchand, a Hindu grocer, who had stored in it amongst other things a quantity of sandal-wood and sandal-wood saw-dust. Of the godowns one belonged to Rustom Khodamurad and the other to Eduljee Chainalla. The first floor was used for the Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel Khetwadi Anglo-Vernacular School, and on the second floor was located the Dhunjibhoy Framjee Patel Reading Room and Library. At half-past 10 o'clock the grocer closed his shop and retired to rest for the night together with his two servants and a guest who had arrived from up-country. Before going to rest the grocer had left a cocoanut oil buttee burning near a quantity of sandal-wood saw-dust. At half-past 1 o'clock the grocer awoke and saw the sandalwood and saw-dust in flames. He rushed out of the shop and raised an alarm. A number of neighbours came out into the street, and the fire-brigade stations were communicated with The Gowalia Tank fire-engine was the first to arrive on the scene, followed by the Babulla Tank, Byculla, and other steamers. The operations of the fire-brigade were, however, much handicapped by insufficient pressure of water in the main. In the meantime the fire made considerable progress, and by the time the engines were set to work the flames had got a firm hold of the entire building. The fire-brigade worked with might and main to save the library on the top floor but all their efforts were unavailing. The school furniture and the library, which contained over 4,000 volumes, were destroyed, and nothing remained beyond the bare walls of the building. When it was found that the building was doomed the efforts of the fire-brigade were directed to preventing the flames from spreading to the adjoining buildings, which were saved except for slight damage to one of the houses. The building destroyed by the fire was erected about two years ago. The damage done by the destruction of the house is estimated at Rs. 8,000, the loss to the library is given at Rs. 13,000, and the grocer has suffered to the extent of Rs. 4,000. The building was insured for Rs. 15,000 with the North German Fire Insurance Company, of which Messrs. Volkart Brothers are the Agents. It is supposed the fire was due to the cocoanut oil lamp, kept in the grocer's shop, having been upset by rats which infested the place.

THE J. M. PETIT INSTITUTE.

THE annual general meeting of this Institute was held last evening in the hall of the Institute, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Rastamjee Mervanjee Patel presiding. The report of the managing committee, the year ending 31st December, 1902 stated:—

As usual the number of member kept on steadily increasing. The year opened with 2,013 members on the rolls. With 436 new admissions (1 life member, 71 first class, 75 second class, and 189 third class) and against 358 withdrawals (53 first class, 74 second class, and 221 third class) it closed with a total of 2,091, being an increase of 78 members over the total for the year 1901, and of 170 over that for the year 1900. Of these 2,091 (including 23 ladies) 40 were life members, 249 first class, 250 second class, and 1,552 third class members. Divided according to creeds there were 1,593 Parsees, 215 Hindus, 235 Christians, and 48 Mahomedans. The number of different papers and periodicals, English, Foreign, and Indian, to which the Library subscribed during the year under report, was 189, consisting of 340 copies at a time.

The best thanks of the Institute are due to the following gentlemen, and other public bodies, for their very kind and useful presents of books, papers, and magazines, &c., to the Library, during the year under report:—Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart, Mr. D. E. Opiumwala, Mr. B. A. Dastur Kamdin' Mr. R. H. Mistri, Mr. Jamnadas Lalloobhoy, Messrs. M. C. Ratnagur & Co., Messrs, the Singer Manufacturing Company, the Bombay Government, Director of Public Instruction, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Translation Fund, and a gentleman from the Punjaub, who did not wish to disclose his name, but who was good enough present 17 bound volumes of the "Engineer." The best thanks of Institute are aslo due to Mr. Fard D. Mulla who presented to the Library 208 volumes of novel, and fiction, to Mr. Framjee Rastomjee Writer, who presented 101 miscellaneous in memory of his late brother, Mr. Dinshaw R. Writer, and to Mr. Dadabhoy Byramjee of London, who was good enough to continue his present, to the Library of the daily edition of the "Times." Mr. D J Wadia, member of the Institute, also deserves our best thanks for his useful present, from time to time, of the following papers:—The "Daily Express" of London; the "Sportsman"; the "Sporting World"; the "Sporting Life"; the "Athletic News"; the "Athletic" World" the "Manchester Guardian": the "Weekly Telegraph"; the "Westminster Gazette"; the "Pall Mall Gazette" "St. James's Gazette" and the "Yorkshire Weekly Post."

The execution of the lease of the 10 feet strip of land adjoining the Instiute buildings to which reference was made in the last annual report, and which was to have taken place at the Special General meeting convened for that purpose on the day of the last annual general meeting, was as resolved at the said meeting, postponed sine die. The trustees opened negotiations, in the interests of the Institute, to transfer the said lease to the lessees of the adjoining plot but so far these negotiations have not come to any satisfactory conclusion. They have, meanwhile, given an undertaking to the trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust to take up the lease in the event of the negotiation for the said transfer falling through.

The investment in Government Papers, etc. stood at the same figure at which they did the previous year, viz., Rs. 29,5000.

As usual the Institute buildings were insured in different companies to the extent of Rs. 2,50,000 and the furniture and dead stock covered for Rs. 43,000.

On the motion of the chairman seconded by Mr. Bharda the report and the audited balance sheet were adopted, Messrs Rustomjee Kavasjee Parekh and Khurshedjee Jamshedjee Wadia were appointed scrutineers to examine and report on the votinglist. Messrs B R M Modi and H J Mistri were appointed auditors for the current year. Thanks were tendered to the retiring committee for their able management of the affairs of the Institute.

Mr. K. R. Cama in moving a vote of thanks to the chairman said that he was very much pleased to see their energetic chairman back in their midst that day. Not only had he taken a good deal of interest in the welfare of the Institute but he was mainly instrumental in getting this new building for them. The note was carried with acclamation.

The Chairman said he was greatly pleased to see that the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 20,857, to which the ground rents of the building greatly contributed. Much of the arrears too had been recovered. The expenses showed that they had not been very economical during the year Rs. 2,433 had been spent after the purchase of new books, while a still large amount of over Rs. 4,000 had been devoted on papers and magazines. The increasing taste among the members for the illustrated papers had necessitated the sanction of Rs. 75 a month for them. The number of the distributing peons had also been increased in order to provide for greater facilities to the first class members in getting the papers fresh. They also wanted to purchase three to five thousand rupees worth of books.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

END OF THE SHOOT.

New ground was tried on Sunday, two beats being arranged at Shikarganj, a most appropriately-named hunting-box of the Maharajas, about six miles distant. His Excellency the the Viceroy, accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja and party, drove there in the morning. The carriages were stopped en route to witness some hawking. Shikarganj is beautifully situated among the hills with a large stone masonry tank in front. The party at once proceeded to the beat about two miles off, some on elephants, some on ponies. Two bears and one cheetal were accounted for; but one of the bears after being rolled over and left for dead escaped in to the thick jungle. After lunch a move was made to the second beat some three miles distant. This last beat proved a blank and the shoot terminated. The reputed large heads in these jungles did not realise the expectations formed, probably accounted for by the fact that the numbers of hinds seen were out of all proportion to the stags and the possibility that the old stags have betaken themselves to the fast recesses of the jungle to shed their horns. The party did not reach camp till after dark.

NOTES FROM AKOLA.

GATHERING OF OLD DECCAN COLLEGE STUDENTS.

AN Akola correspondent, writing on Saturday, says:—For the first six years of the plague in the Bombay Presidency Berar had enjoyed almost complete immunity from the disease, and it was thought that the intensely hot climate of Berar was a safeguard against the breeding of plague-microbes. But inspite of the proverbial heat of Berar, the plague began its work here more than a year ago. The Buldana District was the first attacked, this district being conterminous with a part of Khandesh where the disease was very bad at that time. Chikhali was one of the first places to be affected. Then the turn of Malkapur, Khamgaon, and Shegaon, and it has not yet left these places. Now both Akola and Amraoti are affected. At Akola there are from ten to fifteen cases a day. Amraoti is not yet so bad. The Government officers at both these places are doing their best to stamp out the disease, and the people, too, are leading in great numbers the affected parts.

Kumar Shri Harbhamji, the Deputy Commissioner of the Akola District, has been transferred to Buldana, and Mr. Rustumjee Faridunjee came here last Monday and took charge of the Deputy Commissionership on Tuesday. The Kumar left for Buldana the same day by the mid-day train, and was met at the station by many officers and gentlemen, who gave him a very good send off and evinced their regard for him.

Mr. Rustumjee is not new to this District. As Deputy Commissioner of the Buldana District he has had a great experience of plague management. He is very active and energetic, and it is hoped that the people will find in him a good and sympathetic officer.

Monday, the 23rd of March, was a gala day to old Deccan College students, as it was the anniversary of the College. Many old Deccanians gathered in the buildings of the Native Club, Akola, and celebrated the day in a fitting manner. A telegram of greetings was sent to the present students of the College. This was the first gathering of its kind in Berar, and owed its origin to Mr. V. M. Mahajani, M. A., an old Deccanian, who organised it. The idea of having a gathering of old Deccanians. struck Mr. Mahajani, when he read Professor Fraser's new book on the Deccan College.

This year's gathering was a fair success though many Deccanians could not attend on account of plague and other difficulties. Mr. J. H. Candy, the Director of Public Instruction, Berar, gave a very interesting and lucid address. In the course of it he said that though he was not directly connected with the Deccan College, still he could trace a sort of connection with the noble institution, as his father was its first Principal, and he himself had moreover sent many of his pupils to the College after their two years' study at the Rajaram College where he was Principal for nineteen years. He impressed upon the mind of his hearers the usefulness of such gatherings by pointing out to the "espirit de corps" or corporate spirit, which such gatherings always kept awake. A spirit of that kind always serves as a good and noble principle in the conduct of life. He further referred to the fact that such gatherings afford opportunities to different members of the same institution, to get to know each other, to help each other, and to love each other. After telling his audience how they have similar gatherings in England and especially at the Caius' College where he was educated, Mr. Candy said that such gathering served to create and foster a sort of national spirit which is a great factor in the progress of a nation.

Mr. Mahajani thanked Mr. Candy in suitable terms, and it was unanimously resolved that a similar gathering should be held every year on the anniversary of the Deccan College.

LECTURE AT THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

LAST evening, at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, a lecture with the title "Tastes Differ" was delivered by Mr. John Begg, F. R. I., Consulting Architect to Government, before a fairly large audience of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. W. M. Bill was called to the chair. The lecturer remarked that the proverb "there is no discussing matters of taste" was one of a very numerous class of sayings, which were very popular and very misleading. Indeed, he said, most of the popular proverbs were so. They dealt out experience at second hand; and second hand experience was of little use towards the chief purpose of man's presence on earth namely character forming. People obeyed the proverb, and accordingly refrained from disputing or discussing about matters of taste; but instead, they were continually dogmatising about them. On this point it seemed to the lecturer that the popular attitude was a most illogical one. While granting the advantage of training and culture in every other direction, they seemed to deny that cultivated taste was any more worthy of respect than uncultivated taste. The lecturer pleaded for a recognition of the fact that uncultivated taste was as little worthy of respect as an uncultivated voice or an untrained ear, or "quackery" in medicine. He urged that people should lose no opportunity of cultivating their taste, of understanding the why and wherefore of likings and dislikes, being assured that such things were as certainly governed by laws as were natural phenomenon like the monsoon. The surest way to attain this end was by a deliberate disregard of the teachings of the proverb. On all occasions we ought to discuss our tastes and never to dogmatise about them. The artists have always done this among themselves, and very sweet and harmonious has the communion been; but whenever they found themselves in the company of a "Philistin" they have promptly dropped the subject. It is as if a kind of Freimasonry had been established among the artists, from which the "Philistine" was rigidly excluded. Mr. Begg would have the public seek for initiation into this artistic Freemasonry, and to woo the artists from their reticent attitude. The British were peculiarly disinclined to any discussion on subjects beyond the weather and sport and a few such other topics. We had in consequence made our name a byeword for all that was stolid and unartistic. The reproach was not really justified, for we had it in us to excel in art if only we would allow ourselves to try. But we had come to imagine that such things went with long hair, pale faces, and the reverse of manly bearing, and had voted them "bad form." In conclusion, Mr. Begg offered an instance of thoroughly good taste—and British taste to boot—the country genteleman's taste for a horse. If we would have good taste in pictures, in furniture, or in architecture, we must known these things in precisely the same way as a British country gentleman knows horses. The proceedings closed with the customary votes of thanks to the lecturer and to the chairman.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MARCH 30.

Monday.—The depression entering north-west India yesterday has advanced into the south-east Punjab and adjoining districts of the united Provinces and a secondary depression has formed in the extreme north-west which has given heavy snow in further Kashmir. Light rain has fallen in Baluchistan and west and central Punjab. Sonamarg has received 4 feet of snow. The barometer has risen briskly in Baluchistan and Upper Sind and slightly to briskly in north-east India. Weather will probably continue disturbed in Upper India for the next 24 or 36 hours when the secondary depression will probably break up. Temperature has fallen very rapidly in Baluchistan and a cold wave will probably advance eastwards over Upper India. The highest maximum temperature recorded in the past 24 hours was 109 degrees at Cuddapah.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 30TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk to rapid fall in Rajputana and the Punjab, a brisk rise in Mysore and the Indus Valley and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are south-westerly at several of the reporting stations. The force has been strong to a gale at Jamnagar, Bhuj, Dwarka and Ajmer.

Temperature is about normal or in slight excess over the greater part of the country. The maximum ranged from 109° at Cuddapah to 81° at Veraval and Dwarka and the minimum from 60° at Lahore and Jacobabad to 83° at Cochin.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Lahore, Sirsa, Ahmedabad, Goa and Masulipatam. Humidity shows a great rise at Lahore, Sirsa, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar and Bangalore.

Rain in light showers fell at Jacobabad and Lahore.

Weather.—An area of low pressure exists in the Punjab and Rajputana and at and about Agra, where weather is more or less cloudy.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

A LAFFAN cable from Calcutta says:—The North Nigeria Gold Company, of which Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is a director, has brought a considerable interest in the Kolar Goldfields. American money is being largely invested in the India Sugar industry.

THE FAR EAST.

THE KWANGSI REBELLION.

REBELS CAPTURE LINCHOU.

INSURGENTS AND IMPERIAL TROOPS FRATERNISING.

The "N. C. D. News" reports that the Shanghai mandarins have received news from the South of the capture by rebels of the prefectural city of Linchou, not far from Kueilin, the provincial capital of Kwangsi, in consequence of which the situation of the last-named city is now very serious, there being not quite 5,000 men holding the place. The loyalty of these troops, even, is suspected and it is thought, that the moment the rebel forces appear in strength before the provincial capital the garrison will hand it immediately over to the rebels, who intend to make Kueilin the capital of the new Chinese dynasty. What the leaders of the rebellion really want, however, is some seaport, so as to have the means of easy communication with their friends outside. Once Kueilin is captured and they have a regular base to work from in extending the rebellion to other provinces we may expect them to make a decided effort in capturing some important city on the sea coast. Whilst people in the provinces receive authentic news of the numerous successes of the rebels whose operations have extended even into Hunan province and whose partisans are constantly increasing in Yunan, Kueichou Szechuan, and Kwangtung provinces, the powers that be in Peking are being fed with telegrams from Kwangsi officials reporting "glorious victories" over the rebels. So infatuated has the Central Government in the capital become on this account that they refuse to believe contrary accounts from high officials in the vicinity of Kwangsi province who are independent of those in the latter province. It is stated that one high official in Kueichou writing to the Grand Council concerning the large quantities of magazine rifles and ammunition in the hands of the Kwangsi rebels declared his suspicions that some foreign Government was secretly assisting the movement; to this the Council replied that as China was in the closest friendship (sic) with all the Powers it was absurd entertain to such suspicions. The high official in question then denounced Governor Wang Chih-chun as unequal to deal with the situation and recommended either Chang Chih-tung or Wei Kuang-t'ao as Commander-in-chief over all the forces operating against the rebels, at the same time suggesting that the troops of the Yun-Kuei provinces be ordered to combine with the Two Kwang forces. The Grand Council pooh-poohed this also and replied that Governor Wang Chih-chun was quite capable to deal with the situation with the troops he now has under him in Kwangsi. As proof of this Governor Wang's telegrams announcing successive victories over the rebels were copied and transmitted to the high official above noted.

A Peking despatch dated March 7 states: H. E. Wang Chih-ch-un, Governor of Kuangsi, has sent a secret telegram to H. E. Yung Lu, Grand Secretary, stating that the irrepressibility of the rebels in his province is due to the ungovernable conduct of the Imperial troops commanded by Marshal Su. Whenever the Imperial and rebel forces meet, it is impossible to distinguish which is which, as they not only communicate their military secrets to each other, but openly exchange their arms and ammunition (and probably their uniforms too). He therefore asks that Marshal Su may be cashiered, and if this is done, he undertakes to suppress the rebellion in two months.

The Canton correspondent of the "China Mail" writes:—

Very little news reaches here from Kwang Sai that one can depend upon. The special correspondent of one of the Canton dailies writes that the magistrate of Wang Chow, near the centre of the southern part of the province, surname Lai, went in person against a band of robbers in his district. The soldier boat in which the was travelling was fired upon by the robbers, and he and his escort of fourteen men, taken entirely by surprise, were all killed. The district magistrate of Kwai Uen is using the most drastic measures to restore order in his district. He entered upon his duties at the beginning of the Chinese New Year, i.e., January 29, and since that time is said to have beheaded about 1,200 men. While the evidence is lacking to show that there is an organized rebellion in the province it is plain that the country is in a most disturbed condition. And it is not surprising that it is so. Last year's drought and flood famine and disease have left untold suffering in their wake. And now again the high waters are destroying many of the smaller crops. Robbers are always numerous, and these calamities have added many recruits. In ordinary times, the people do not find the taxes oppressive The worst feature of the present government is that practically nothing is done for the amelioration of the condition of the people. The people exist for the government and not the government for the people. Such a state of things cannot exist long in this enlightened age.

BIG SEIZURE OF ARMS IN HONGKONG.

Now and again we have to report the seizure of arms in small quantities by the police, says the "Hong Kong Telegraph" of March 14, but that made yesterday morning at Kennedy Town by Detective Sergeants Kerr and O'Sullivan is, we believe a record one. Going their rounds these two officers entered godown No. 37 Praya, Kennedy Town, and discovered no less than seven thousand stands of arms. Strange to say these arms, which consisted of Martini-Henrys, Mausers, Lee-Enfields, Muratas, Sniders, and a host of other foreign-made rifles, were in pieces, the stocks, locks, springs and butts being removed, and done up neatly in rice bags, and ready for shipment. Anyone might have, at first sight, taken the barrels for old, disused water-pipes, for they were crusted with rust. On minute inspection it could be seen that the rust had newly formed, for on the application of a penknife and scratching off the rust, the barrels with the exception of a very few were found to be new. The arms were at once removed, and sixty coolies employed in taking them off to a junk. In the afternoon the junk made its appearance at Wardly Wharf pier. The coolies were again requisitioned, and were engaged in carrying the goods up to the Central Police Station. In connection with the seizure, the officers instituted inquiries regarding the owners of the arms, and arrested two natives in a shop in Wing-On Street, in the western part of the town. It is presumed that the rifles were to have been consigned to Canton.

BURNING OF A CHINESE JUNK.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE REPORTED.

From Chinese sources the "Honkong Telegraph" learns that the Chinese junk Hoi Lung was recently burnt off Sui Tung. It appears that on the night of the 6th March the junk in question was entering Sui Tung harbour with a cargo of matting, ground nut oil, crackers, and a large complement of passengers. As is the custom with all Chinese junks on entering a port joss papers and crackers were offered up to the god of the sea as a thanksgiving for a safe passage. Somehow or other, the sparks ignited some of the matting, and there being a strong wind the flames were fanned, and although every means was taken to put out the fire, the sails were soon in flames. Seeing that it was useless to fight the fire, the passengers and crew, over sixty, made a rush to the three small boats which the junk carried. An exciting scene ensued and men, women, and children fought to gain the crafts. In the struggle, many were knocked down and rendered senseless, whilst those who had obtained a footing in the boats were ruthlessly pushed overboard and not being able to swim, were drowned. At any rate according to reports only two boats containing about thirty souls, managed to get away from the burning vessel. According to one of the survivors, the sky was lurid for miles around and this combined with the explosion of some gunpowder and crackers, which the junk carried, made a grand but tragic sight. The fire lasted for over an hour and was only put out when the ill fated junk owing to the explosion gradually settled into the water. The next day a little fleet of fishing smacks and junks congregated on the scene and managed to save about eight men who were clinging to a spar. The sea was strewn with wreckage and corpses and presented a sickening sight. It is estimated that over twenty six lives were lost, chiefly women and children.

JAPANESE GENERAL ELECTION.

A Tokio dipatch dated March 4th states that the Japanese General Elections have passed off calmly. The returns hitherto show 183 Seiyukai members, 92 Progressists, 144 Imperialists, and 74 Independents, whereby the Opposition already numbers 275 in a total House of 369. The course of the Cabinet in these circumstances is exciting much speculation, inas much as recent endeavours to effect compromise have again been unsuccessful. The House of Peers constitutes the difficult factor, being strongly opposed to party Cabinets.

TORIJIMA AGAIN IN ERUPTION.

The "Kobe Herald" of the 24th February says:—The N. Y. K. steamer Hiogo Maru reports that Torijima, which was in a state of active eruption on the 9th of August last, when the inhabitants of the island—125 in all—lost their lives, is still in eruption. The steamer left Yokohama for the islands on the 5th inst. and returned to port a few days ago. The eruption was active compared to that observed on the occasion of her previous visit, viz., 13th January. A new crater—a small one—has been formed on the eastern end of the island. The island, however, was well covered with grass, and a large number of sea birds were seen flying about. The steamer passed the island on the 17th inst. on her homeward voyage, but the weather was stormy then and the tops of the hills were hidden beneath clouds. No smoke was seen rising from the new crater.

FORGERY OF HONGKONG BANK NOTES.

The "Shanghai Mercury" of the 7th March says:—As anticipated would be the case, the discovery that some forged Hongkong and Shanghai Bank notes are in circulation has caused some little flutter in native circles. The rush on the part of the Chinese to get their money converted into silver, which set in yesterday, continued to-day though in a somewhat milder form. The excitement, such as it was, began early in the forenoon when many Chinese began to appear at the Bank premises demanding payment of the notes they held. Needless to say all the genuine notes were immediately cashed, whilst the forged notes, of which, we understand under 40 dols. worth have been presented were stamped 'forgery' and handed back. The imitation of the genuine note is a very clumsy one and nobody out the veriest ignoramus could be deceived by it. The Police were on duty at the Bank during the day but their services were not required. Yesterday evening a Japanese, who described himself as having come from Hongkong was arrested by a shopkeeper in North Seechuen Road and taken to Hongkew Police Station on the charge of having attempted to pass a spurious 85dils. note. On being searched at the Station he was discovered to be in possession of five false 5 dols. notes on the H. and S. Bank and three of the Imperial Bank counterfeits. It is confidently expected that the arrest of this man will lead to the discovery and breaking up of the gang of forgers who have been flooding the East with these spurious imitations of bank notes and causing so much trouble here and at other ports in China and Japan

AFFAIRS IN SANGLI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Chief of the Sangli State in the Southern Mahratta Country died in December of 1901 without leaving an heir to succeed him. The State is administered by a native administrator who has had a record of service under the British Government. The time that has elapsed since the demise of the Chief has seen no departure from the State's traditions. They still exhibit not inconsiderable defects, the most striking of which is the great want of uniformity in the treatment of the different classes. It often brings about undesirable effects to unite in one man the several functions of collector of revenue, of police superintendent, of magistrate, and even of civil judge. It is not suited to a good form of government. What is true of one man is true of a community also.

All the appointments from the highest to the lowest, which the Sangli State can bestow, have been monopolized by one class of people since the times of its Chiefs. The Brahmins, who are characteristically typical of their race, transplanted from the Konkan to the Ghats, have allowed the lower classes of population gradually to sink to the level of slaves. Even the police force, which requires strong, stout built, and hardy men for daily duties, is filled up with the naturally week stuff of the priestly class to guard our internal tranquillity. Dacoities, robberies, and the perpetration of crimes, attended with violence, are too numerous. It is only the brave Maratha or Mahomedan who can protect us with resolution and promptitude from the ravages of the outlaws.

There are many old and crippled officers in the State service who ought to have been long ago struck off the list and replaced by young, energetic, industrious, and promising men, without distinction of caste or creed, who are injudiciously denied entrance into the service. Ability, good character, and good knowledge of the principles, upon which British administration is conducted, and no particular class must be kept in view in selecting new men. Competent men representing all communities, especially the backward classes, must be enlisted in the service to share equally in its blessings and honours, in order to maintain an equilibrium between all the divergent forces. Employment of such men will go to secure the proper standard of efficiency for the correction of any abuses which may operate oppressively upon the inhabitants. The backward and lower classes must be encouraged to pursue the higher paths of life by placing within their reach enviable posts in the State employ. The present state of things discloses an utter absence of due correspondence between the feeling of the class which has, from the time when the State came into existence, absorbed the whole of the State service and the feeling of the other classes which make up the major portion of the population. It becomes manifest, in a painfully clear manner, when they pass through trying times of serious depression and suffering consequent upon disastrous visitations like plague or famine.

Great improvements must be effected in the working of all branches of the administration to promote the moral and material welfare of the State's people. The population of the villages is left in complete ignorance. Education, sanitation, medical charity, roads and local public works are neglected. Within the town the inhabitants require many conveniences of lighting, water, drainage and medical comforts. It is a wonder that a State like Sangli with an annual revenue of over twelve lakhs of rupees does not boast of a large hospital for poor suffering people to lie in, where certain injuries and maladies can be treated with more skill and attention to nursing than they can command at their own houses. There is no abundant provision of pure water supply. The town possesses no systems of drainage and conservancy, nor the constitution of sanitary boards. The bubonic plague does havoc in the town every year during the rains. The mortality is terrible. Infection spreads and destroys human life as a jungle fire devours all that is before it. The State is confronted with problems of great importance. No mere half measures will be found to be of much avail. Not efficiency merely but bold, generous and determined policy must be written on the State of the administrator.—Yours &c.,

B. B. N.

Sangli, S. M. Country, March, 23.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AT SURAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is many years since the Government gave the right of Local Self-Government to the people, but how far they are allowed to exercise their right will appear from what happened at the Surat Municipality in connection with the discussion on the proposed enhancement of the halalkhore cess. It was proposed that the halalkhore ces should be enhanced from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 300 to meet a certain deficit, as the official party called it. In order that there might be no strong opposition to the proposal the motion stood in the name of the Collector-President. The official members of the Municipality were, of course, as it were, bound to support the Collector. The non-official but nominated members too must support the proposition. All the district officers were called from the District to vote at the meeting. No stone was left unturned. The opposition came from the elected members, who tried their best to do their duty. Public opinion was unanimous on the subject and strongly against the proposed enhancement. The meeting which was called to discuss the question occupied three sittings, and one of the meetings lasted till about 9-30 p.m. Only few of the elected members had not the courage of their convictions, and they either went with the official, party or absented themselves from the meeting. But most of the elected members were against the proposed enhancement, and they took up the people's cause. Many of them brought forward reasonable amendments, but they were either disallowed or negatived by the official party. Some of the members pointed out technical objections, but they too were ruled out of order. Special mention must be made of Mr. J. J. Store, a representative of the General Ward who thoroughly discharged his duties to the people. He proved his case by facts and figures. He produced statistics from the Municipal Records in support of his arguments. He pointed out where the error of the proposing party lay. But all this was of no avail. What could the efforts of a few elected members do before the strong official majority? In spite of their minority, the elected members opposed the measure as best as they could. When such strong opposition was seen, one of the elected members was won over to move an amendment to levy a graduated cess of Re. 1 8 and Rs. 2-8. The amendment was put as a substantive proposition and carried through the support of the same predominent party. It remains to be seen what followd. as public opinion, is strongly against the measure, and it is heard that the matter is likely to go to the Civil Courts. Fortunately for the people, the district judge was present to watch the proceedings of the meeting, and it is expected that in him they will find an impartial eye-witness of the proceedings of the meeting.—Yours, &c.

PUBLIC OPINION.

VISITORS to Edinburgh know that a gun is fired from the castle every day at one o'clock. The other day, the "Dispatch of that city tells" a dutiful Edinburgh nephew met his elderly aunt from the country at the Waverley Station. He was escorting her along Princes-street, when as they reached the foot of Honover-street, the one o'clock gun went off with that deafening bang which can be heard with nerve-shattering effect only at that particular place. "Mercy me, laddie, what's that?" exclaimed the affrighted dame. "On that's one o'clock, auntie replied the nephew, with true town-bred indifference. Whereupon the old lady remarked, still in a tremble "It's a blessing I was na in the toon when twelve o'clock struck."

ANOTHER SUCCESS IN SOMALILAND.

OCCUPATION OF GALKAYU.

PARIS, Tuesday.—The "Gaulois," which says it has received information on the subject from an English source, asks whether it is true that an agreement has been arrived at between France, Great Britain, and Spain regarding Morocco; whether it is true that M. Delcasse has consented to Great Britain taking possession of Tangier, and that by the draft treaty Spain obtains a considerable extension of the territory occupied by her on the Moorish coast.

LACK OF TRANSPORT.

Reuter's correspondent in a message from Galkayu Wells confirms the statement that they were occupied by General Manning on the 5th. The Mullah immediately retreated to Galadi, 30 miles distant. The enemy avoided anything approaching an engagement. Hostilities were confined to the scouts hanging on the flank of the British column. The enemy gradually fell back on their main body as the British advance was maintained. The firing was desultory on the flanks and front of the advance, and the mounted patrols on either side were somewhat confused. The lack of transport and supplies prevented the column from following the enemy up in active pursuit. Blockhouses are to be constructed.

There were no casualties on the British side. The marksmanship of the British troops was good. The Boer Mounted Infantry assisted the Bikanir Camel Corps, each serving as a mounted patrol on the advance flanks of the column. In this capacity they did excellent work, and scored on several occasions.

The enemy maintained a very respectful distance, refrained from night attacks, and did not indulge in any bush surprises. The health of the British column is satisfactory.

The British operations are at a standstill, owing to the lack of transport. All the available camels are required to bring up supplies.

CARL INGER SAID TO BE WITH THE MULLAH.

The Somalis report the presence of Carl Inger with the Mullah. It is stated that Inger landed from an Arab dhow at the port of Ras Hufan, and from that point made his way inland. It appears evident that he endeavoured to land at Massowah, but was stopped there by the Italian authorities. It is impossible to confirm these reports, but credence is attached to them.

STRENGTH OF THE MULLAH'S FORCE.

Spies report a considerable reduction of numbers in the Mullah's force, the severity of his treatment having given rise to much disaffection. His present strength is estimated at less than 5,000 spearmen and from 2,000 to 3,000 horsemen, of whom the proportion armed with modern rifles is still large. He also possesses a Maxim taken from the British at Erego, which is known to be in working order.

Colonel Swann is busy completing the number of camels necessary for the advance of the Bohotle column. A thousand camels will be required and of this number a proportion is destined for the requirements of General Manning's force.

OCCUPATION OF DAMOT BRUSH WITH MULLAH'S HORSEMEN.

The following telegram from Colonel Swann has been received at the War Office:—

Aden, Sunday, 10-20 a. m.—Bohotle, March 6.—In compliance with instuctions from General Officer Commanding for occupation of Damot, sent out two companies Pioneers with detachment Sappers, 100 Somali Mounted Infantry, 50 Camel Corps, the whole of force under the command of Major Gough, Rifle Brigade, March 3. Marconi section accompanied.

Force arrived daybreak March 4. found Damot occupied by small body of Mullah's horse, who retreated rapidly south.

Mounted troops pursued six miles, killing three and capturing all water camels.

Water supply apparently permanent. Pioneers clearing wells.

UNSATISFACTORY WORK OF SOMALI CONTINGENT.

Reuter's Aden correspondent says that advices from Somaliland indicate that the movements of the British columns on both sides of the Haud desert have driven the Mullah to the necessity of making a considerable division of his force.

Various movements of troops are proceeding, the chief object being to give as prominent a share in the duties of the operations as possible to the Somali Mounted Infantry and Somali Camel Corps. Unhappily, results which are far from satisfactory continue to reward the efforts of those responsible for drilling the Somalis into shape. Their spruce appearance on parade is useless unless complemented by courage in the field. Desertions continue with exasperating persistence, necessitating the occasional employment of the severest disciplinary measures. There is reason to believe that overmuch reliance is placed upon the services of the Somali contingent.

THE MULLAH REPORTED HEMMED IN.

Aden, Friday.—A persistent rumour is current that the British troops have surrounded the Mullah in the Mudug region. In any case it is manifest that the Mullah is maintaining his position with great difficulty. Disease has appeared among his men, and an important section are dissatisfied with the treatment they have received from their leader, who asserts his authority with a high hand. He cut the throats of a number of petty chiefs of the Dolbohanti tribe for refusing to accompany him on his recent journey into the Webbe Shebeyli country.

THE WAR COMMISSION.

THE War Commission resumed its sittings on March 11 at St. Stephen's House, Westminster, when evidence was given by Major-Gen. Sir Charles Knox, K. C. B., who commanded, in South Africa, the Thirteenth Brigade, Sixth Division, South African Field Force, and subsequently a mounted column. The witness stated his reasons for thinking that at no time during the war was the strength of the forces sufficient for the work to be done, nor was there the proportion of mounted men required by the country. He thought that if after Lord Robert's first proclamation from Bloemfontein the people of Orange River Colony had received from our troops sufficient protection, most of them would have remained quiet. The universal complaint was that they were unable to observe neutrality without such protection. He considered the infantry soldier to have been at a great disadvantage in South Africa. Troops moving 14 or 15 miles a day were useless in the Orange River Colony against an enemy moving at least 30. He thought the shooting of the Regulars, compared with that of the Boers, was about equal, if they had been shooting at targets or a range. The difference was that the Boer shot with his head, the British Regular by regulation. He considered that the marching of the troops was good, but that the horsemastership, to which he attached the greatest importance had been an art untaught in the Army, except in the Artillery. Sir C. Knox also expressed his views as to the training of men and officers in the different arms. He considered it to be difficult to train cavalry in England. He expressed himself in favour of the steps now being taken to train a large force to act as mounted infantry, and made other suggestions with regard to arms, equipment, and transport, and as to the intelligence in the field. He also gave evidence with regard to the services and qualities of the Imperial Yeomanry and Colonials who had served with him.

Evidence was also given by Lieut.-Col. Archibald Murray, who said he was on the staff of Sir Penn Symons at Dundee for intelligence duties, and was present at the actions of Talana and Lombard's Kop, and was also in Ladysmith during the seize. He afterwards took part in the relief of Mafeking and other operations. He considered that a special training to fit officers for intelligence duties in the field was important. He stated that during the war he never saw any division or brigade that had existed in peace, but he saw several formed during the war. These emergency organisations formed useful fighting forces, but it was less easy to arrange for the medical, transport and supply services. The difficulties were well met by the officers of those services. He was of opinion that infantry cannot carry a position in face of the modern rifle unless assisted up to the last moment by artillery fire. He advocated the employment of mounted infantry, and made suggestions as to the future training of officers and men.

Major-General Sir Leslie Rundle, K. C. B., &c., next gave evidence. He said that he went out to South Africa in March 1900, and took command of the Eighth Division. His work was to prevent any large body of the enemy from invading the south-eastern part of the Orange Free State, while he himself advanced from Bloemfontein to Pretoria. In addition to his division, he eventually had a division, of South African Colonials and some Yeomanry. He spoke in the highest terms of the Imperial Light Horse, and of the first contingent of Imperial Yeomanry. The Eighth Division was principally composed of Reservists, and their quality was excellent. The marching and horsemanship of the Regular troops was very good, the horsemastership bad. General Rundle illustrated the value of good entrenching work by the successful defence made at Thabanchu and Lady brand. It was often difficult to get troops to entrench. Sir Leslie Rundle also gave evidence as to supplies and transport. The division under his command practically derived its supplies from the country, and collected its own transport. Men suffered hardship at first from not having been trained to cook food for themselves. He thought the equipmen of the troops was in some respects unsuitable. The destructiveness of the artillery fire was not great, for the reason that the Boers very seldom presented a target, but it had considerable effect in covering infantry attacks.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

MR. P. COOPER HEWITT, inventor of the mercury vapour electric lamp has made an improvement in wireless telegraphy which Dr. M. I. Pupin of Columbia University describes as the most important contribution to the subject since the early experiments of Marconi by which he sent messages over 20 miles. It is, he declares, a means of sending powerful and persistent electrical waves able to cover long distances and permit of accurate tuning of the circuits.

As described in an American technical journal the air-wire is charged to a very high potential through a condenser and step-up transformer, and then suddenly discharge by discharging the condenser through a mercury vapour interruptor, such as he uses in his electric lighting system. This process can be repeated in quick succession. By it Mr. Hewitt claims to get a frequency of one million discharges a second.

Professor S. P. Langley of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U. S, has given particulars of birds and insects which demonstrate that the larger the bird or insect is, the smaller is its wing or supporting surface, relatively to its size, but he offers no explanation of the curious fact.

At a recent meeting of the Zoological Society of France, M. Racovitza, naturalist to the expedition of the Belgica in Antarctic seas, brought forward a serious and circumstantiated report of a French naval officer in the China seas, on the "great sea serpent." The officer, it appears, chased a couple in a torpedo-boat, and failing to come up to them sent a shell after them. The French admiral of the station, however, has issued circular instructions to the vessels under his command to keep a look-out, and seize one of these animals, if possible, or at least some part of one. The head alone would be an interesting trophy.

M. Oudemans, the Dutch naturalist, in his book on this mysterious or fantastic beast seems to regard it as not a serpent but a "priminped," to which order the [illegible] with a very long neck and tail, a relatively small head, and a short mane. It would be to the water what the giraffe is to the land. Now that the "great sea serpent" has been taken up by scientific men, and also that photography is available at sea, perhaps we shall ascertain whether it is fabulous or not.

According to M. W. de Fonvielle the automatic photographic spectroscope for balloons invented by M. Lasaume-Pluvinel has been tried at great altitudes and found to work well.

The March pilot chart of the Meteorological Office contains a long article on the phenomenon of a "milky sea," under the not very happy title of "White Water." It seems more often observed in the tropical parts of the Indian Ocean than elsewhere. Capt. Carpenter of the Challenger remarks that a ship passing through one appears as though in a luminous fog where all sense of distance is lost, sky seems to join with sea, and there is almost as much danger of collision as in a true fog. It is regarded as a form of phosphorescence, but there is really no adequate explanation of it as yet.

Erasmus Darwin, Condillac, Xavier de Maistre, and probably other authors have described the automatic action of the mind, which is always going on, or, in other words, the two beings in us, conscious, and unconscious, or subconscious. Their operation is now regarded as an established fact. The higher "moi," or conscious self, and the lower, or subconscious self, are apparently distinct, but collaborate, normally, and only dissociate themselves in dreams, reveries, hypnotism, and analogous states, which allow free play to the automatic activity. The subconsciousness has its own special memory, which in cases of dissociation is completely distinct from the memory of the higher "moi."

The memory of acts inscribed in the sub-consciousness, but unknown to the consciousness, may influence the mind of the person, even though he is not conscious of them, and may even affect his health. In great age and certain affections of the brain, the automatic activity alone subsists. This double, and partly conscious, partly unconscious action of the mind explains what we call "absent-mindedness" and temporary forgetfulness owing to preoccupation with other matters.

Dr. F. A. Woods, of Harvard University, in dealing with heredity in royal families, concludes that the fancied belief in sons taking after fathers and daughters after mothers, as well as the contrary of it, are both groundless. Nor is there any reason for assuming that the male or the female parent is the more potent in heredity. His estimates agree with Galton's law of heredity, except that provision is made for the fact that mental and moral qualities do not freely blend, so that a child is apt to take after one or other parent or some remoter ancestor until the chances of reversion to a very distant one are slight. Once in a large number of times occurs a fortuitous exception to the family characters, as in the case of genius. Millions of mediocrities have to be borne ere a mind like that of a Franklin is produced. The "chance" in the problem is, he observes, the obscure working of laws, and comparable to a throw of "all aces" at dice.

A case of "mountain spectre," similar to the well known spectre of the Brocken in the Harz Mountains, is reported by Mr. Fenneman from America. It was observed on February 1 from the top of Green Mountain, near Boulder, Colorado, one of the foothills 2,500 feet above the plain. About 4-30 p.m, patches of white cloud were drifting below the summit, and occasional snowflakes visited the plain below. Apparently the temperature was below the freezing point.

The sun, not more than 20 degrees above the horizon, was shining clear at the summit. Opposite the sun, a few hundred feet distant, was a mass of white or greyish cloud. Upon this cloud was seen a circle of rainbow colours, the diameter of the most pronounced red ring being 9 degrees. Outside this ring was a faint blue coloration, and then a suggestion of red in a still wider circle. Within the nine-degree ring were blue and violet, the centre being a dull lavender. In the field within the bright red ring appeared the shadow of the observer, so definitely as to reproduce all movements of arms and hands. Each observer saw his own shadow and the reproduction of his movements, but not that of his neighbour, if standing more than 6 or 8 feet away. The phenomenon was watched for about 20 minutes.

Professor E. G. Dexter, of the University of Illinois, finds that "high grade" men in the American colleges come to the front in after life, a fact which appears to show that a college training does not, as some people think, make men unfit for practical life. In this question, as in so many others, there is a good deal to be said on both sides.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks	Plague. Deaths.	Death from all causes
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade…	9	7	10
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri…	31	31	50
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Phanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada…	38	37	61
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi…	34	31	49
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada…	30	21	108
F Parel, Sewri and Sion…	34	27	33
G Mahim and Worlee…	40	36	51
Water Division…	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown…	0	3	0
Hospitals…	0	2	31
Total…	272	239	400
Total plague deaths to date…	251,536	112,637	
Same date last year…	165	130	287

A LETTER from Mindanao, in the Philippine Islands, tells the story of a remarkable battle fought in mid-air between a hawk and a snake. The hawk was seen to flutter down from the top of a mountain, acting as if it had been wounded, and as it gradually approached nearer it could be seen that it was fighting with a snake, which was wrapped about its body and was squeezing the life out of it. The struggle continued for probably half an hour, during which time it was seen that the hawk was attacking the snake with its bill. Eventually both hawk and snake fell to the ground, when they were found to be dead. Each had killed the other in their mid-air battle.

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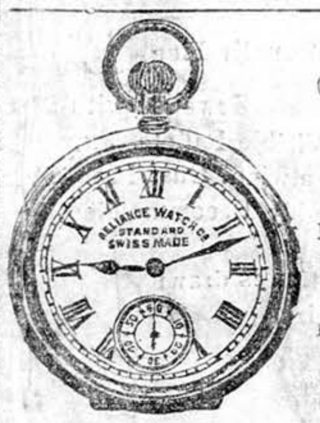

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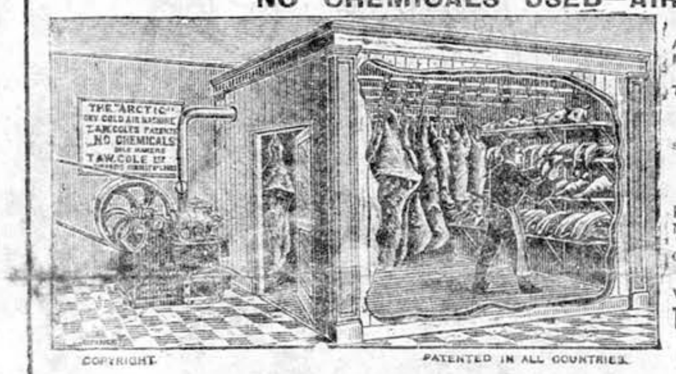
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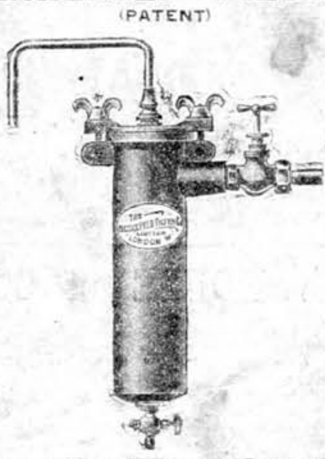

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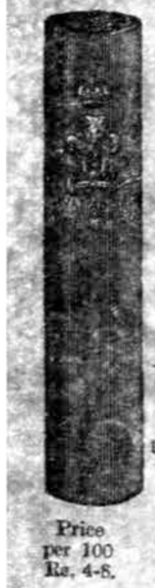

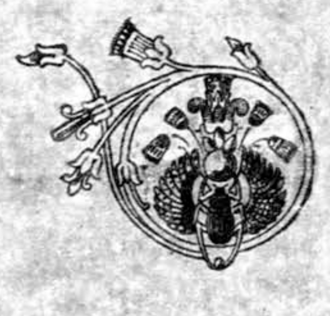

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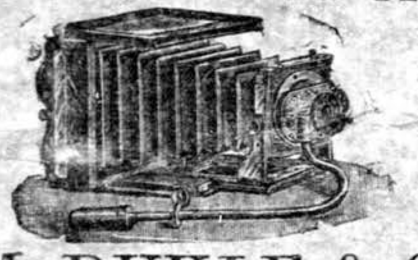

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THE MORAL.

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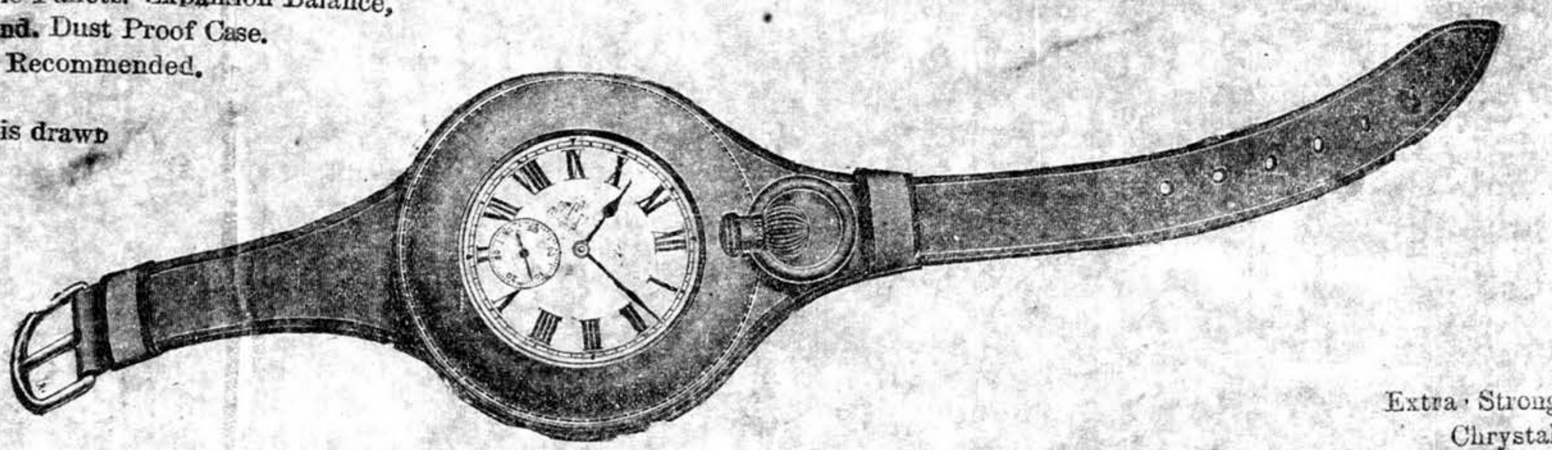

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